Modelling and Resource Estimation Report

for the

Beskauga Porphyry Copper/Gold Deposit

Pavlodar Province

Republic of Kazakhstan

prepared by

Geosure Exploration & Mining Solutions

for

Copperbelt AG

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Modelling Resource Estimation Report on the

Beskauga Porphyry Cu/Au Deposit

Pavlodar Province,

Republic of Kazakhstan

Prepared by Geosure Exploration & Mining Solutions Pty Ltd for Copperbelt AG

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1.0 SUMMARY

Geosure Exploration and Mining Solutions Pty Ltd (Geosure) was engaged by Copperbelt Ag (Copperbelt) to prepare a resource estimate for the Beskauga deposit located in the Pavlodar Province of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Beskauga deposit is part of Copperbelt's Dostyk Project group. Of the project group there are 4 main prospects of interest. Copperbelt conducts operations on the Dostyk Project through its 100% owned Kazakhstan subsidiary, Dostyk LLP.

The Beskauga deposit is interpreted as a gold/copper porphyry system which is confined to steeply dipping zones of pyritised metasomatic rocks developed over granitoids. Economic mineralisation present includes chalcopyrite, tennantite, bornite and molybdenite. The mineralisation is characterised by close association of gold with copper.

During December 2014 and January 2015 Geosure reviewed data supplied by Copperbelt. This review was followed by interpretation, modelling and resource estimation being performed to JORC Code (2012) standards.

No site visit was conducted and all information relating to site and operations was supplied by Copperbelt or accessed through information in the public domain.

Resource estimation defined the resource described below in Table 1 at a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au;

			Beskauga Main			
	Volume (m^3)	*Tonnes*	*Au (g/t)*	*Cu (%)*	*Ag (g/t)*	*Mo (%)*
Inferred	111,100,683	306,637,887	0.37	0.20	0.51	0.001
Indicated	89,798,927	247,845,038	0.42	0.30	1.18	0.002
Total	**200,899,608**	**554,482,921**	**0.39**	**0.24**	**0.81**	**0.001**
			Beskauga South			
	Volume (m^3)	*Tonnes*	*Au (g/t)*	*Cu (%)*	*Ag (g/t)*	*Mo (%)*
Inferred	12,518,800	34,551,883	0.60	-	0.34	-
Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**12,518,800**	**34,551,883**	**0.60**	-	**0.34**	-

Table 1: Beskauga Main & South Resource Summary @ 0.2 g/t Au Cut-off

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Geosure Exploration and Mining Solutions Pty Ltd (Geosure) was engaged by Copperbelt Ag (Copperbelt) to prepare a resource estimate for the Beskauga deposit located in the Pavlodar Province of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Beskauga deposit has been divided into two areas for this work, Beskauga Main and Beskauga South. This is because work by Copperbelt to date has identified two styles of mineralisation and as such they are being treated separately.

The scope of the work presented to Geosure was to estimate a resource for Beskauga Main and Beskauga South deposits that conformed to JORC (2012) reporting standards.

2.1 Scope

Geosure was engaged by Copperbelt to review its Beskauga deposits and perform a resource estimate based on drilling results. The work involved;

- Review of drilling database supplied by Copperbelt
- Interpretation and 3D modelling
- Statistical review of drill data
- Multi-element grade estimation
- Validation of results
- Reporting

This is a report that describes the Kazakhstan property and summarises the recent resource work completed by Geosure. The report is intended to comply with reporting requirements as set forth in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves 2012 as prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia (JORC).

2.2 Author

This report has been completed by Mr Michael Montgomery. Mr Montgomery is a geologist with twenty-one (21) years' experience in the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties. Mr Montgomery is a director of Geosure Exploration & Mining Solutions Pty Ltd and a Member in good standing of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Chartered Professional) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, and has the appropriate qualifications, experience and independence to be considered a Competent Person as defined by the Australian Valmin and JORC Codes and a Qualified Person as defined by the Canadian Instrument 43-101.

Geosure is an Australian based consulting company that has been established since 1999. Geosure has been retained by Copperbelt in the role of independent consultant, neither Geosure nor the author of this report have any material interest in the companies or mineral assets considered in this report. The relationship with Geosure is purely a professional association between client and independent consultant. This report has been prepared in return for fees based upon agreed commercial rates and payment of these fees is no way contingent on the results of this report.

2.3 Sources of Information

The author's knowledge of the project has been gained by information supplied by Copperbelt, lengthy discussions with Dr. Waldemar Müller, internal reports and material in the public domain. Digital data comprising of survey, assay and geological aspects of recent work programs was supplied. Data was reviewed by Geosure and any issues arising from this review are detailed later in this report.

Geosure has completed its work on the Beskauga deposit based upon technical information known as at December 2014. No site visit has ever been undertaken by Geosure.

Geosure considers that all material information has been disclosed to Geosure by Copperbelt. Copperbelt has agreed to indemnify Geosure from any liability arising from its reliance upon the information provided or from information not supplied. Geosure has made all reasonable attempts to establish the validity of the information supplied and included in this report. A final draft of the report was supplied to Copperbelt in an attempt to identify any errors or omissions prior to finalisation of the report.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Geosure has relied heavily on technical data supplied by others in order to compile this document, including (but not limited to) maps, company reports, technical data and public domain information. All reasonable endeavours have been made to ensure the accuracy and equitable nature of the information supplied. Time constraints have prevented detailed reviews of data, operations and procedures. As mentioned previously Geosure has not conducted a site visit. Additionally, Geosure has relied on information provided by Copperbelt with respect to the legal, political, environmental, and tax matters relevant to this technical report.

4.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION & LOCATION

4.1 Tenement Status

Geosure has not independently verified the ownership and legal standing of the mineral tenements which host the deposit that is the subject of this report and is not qualified to make representations in this regard, rather we have relied on information supplied from Copperbelt. Geosure understands that all Copperbelt tenements associated with the Beskauga deposit are in good standing. Furthermore, Geosure has not attempted to establish the legal status of the Copperbelt tenements within the project with respect to joint venture agreements, Native Title or potential environmental and land access restrictions.

Copperbelt conducts operations on the Beskauga deposit through its 100% owned Kazakhstan subsidiary, Dostyk LLP. The total licence area of the Dostyk project is 419 square kilometres. The Beskauga deposit is administratively situated in Ekibastuz District of the Pavlodar Province.

In the late 1990's activities in the project area were carried out according to Decree No. 944 of 08/07/1999 issued by the Government of Republic of Kazakhstan (RoK), the sub-soil right under License No.785 of 08/01/1996 issued by the Government of RoK to Goldbelt Resources Ltd for geologic exploration and mining of discovered gold and base metal deposits in Maikuben Area (Pavlodar Region). These rights were subsequently re-issued to Dostyk LLP in 2001, on the basis of this decree the Ministry of Economics and Mineral Resources of RoK and Dostyk LLP concluded Contract No.759 on 11/10/2001 for exploration and mining of discovered gold and base metal deposits within the Dostyk project area. At the time of the establishment of this contract the size of the project area was 14,189 square kilometres. The present Contract sets forth its validity period as until the last day of validity of License MG No.785 i.e. until 08/01/2021 with an ability to extend until the full depletion of resources.

After relinquishment of areas considered to be poorly prospective for economic mineral accumulations in 2008, Dostyk LLP became a sole sub-soil user for five plots totalling 2,723.87 square kilometres. As a the consequence of exploration results from 2007-2010 work programs on the Beskauga, Karagandyozek and Ushtagan prospects, Dostyk LLP was issued rights in 2011 for further exploration/appraisal works for further 419.76 square kilometre area.

Dostyk LLP maintains minerals rights for the Beskauga deposit in Maikuben licence area in accordance with the following set of documents as per the Republic of Kazakhstan legislation:

- License No.785 (series MG) dated January 8, 1996;

- Contract with government of RoK No.759 of 11.10.2001 for exploration and mining of gold and base metal deposits within Maikuben Area in Pavlodar region;

- Addendum No.1 to Contract (No.1623 of 07.12.2004) on amendments of the contract conditions to conformity with effective tax laws;

- Addendum No.2 (No.2184 of 31.10.2006) to the contract on prolongation of the exploration period until 31.12.2007;

- Addendum No.3 (No. 2656 of May 14, 2008) to the Work programme for 2008-2009;

- Addendum No.4 (No. 3711 of September 6, 2010) to the Work programme for 2010;

- Work programme for geological exploration works in Maikuben licence area for 2006-2007 as approved through the Minutes of CSE of RA TzentrKazNedra (Minutes No.50-RP of 20.03.2006);

- Work programme for geological exploration works in Maikuben licence area for 2008-2009 as approved by the Minutes of CSE of RA TzentrKazNedra (Minutes No.62-RP of April 18, 2008);

- Work programme for geological exploration works in Maikuben licence area for 2010 as approved by the Minutes of CSE of RA TzentrKazNedra (Minutes No.68-RP of April 22, 2010);

- Geological allotment for an area of 18, 973 km2 as issued in the October of 2000 by the Committee for Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources;

- Act on return of a portion of the contractual area sizing 11,413.35 km2, the document as of December 26, 2008;

- Geological allotment for an area of 2,773.87 km2, as issued in the June of 2009 by the Committee for Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources;

4.2 Royalties and Agreements

Dostyk LLP acquired the Dostyk tenements in 2007. It is Geosure's understanding that Dostyk LLP 100% owns the exploration and mineral rights to the Beskauga deposit and these rights are not subject to any joint venture or royalty agreements.

No native title claims are known to exist over the project area.

4.3 Environmental Liabilities

Current environmental liabilities are considered minor. They primarily consist of the need to rehabilitate areas of cleared vegetation formed during the construction of access tracks and platforms for drilling. All programs are covered by the companies' Environmental Management Plan. The Management Plan outlines procedures for re-vegetation of affected areas, water monitoring and controls for slope failure and mass movements. All environmental approvals for the current level of activity are in place and in good standing.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Beskauga deposit is located approximately three hundred kilometres from the Kazakhstan capital Astana. Within 30-50 km of the license area are the larger towns of Ekibastuz, Maikain and Bayanaul. Tortkuduk, Shoptikol and Aleksandrovka are smaller villages in the area and are serviced by rail lines and sealed highways.

Access to the project area is via sealed road from Ekibastuz, some 40 kilometres to the west of the project area. Access around the project area is gained by gravel tracks of moderate to good quality. Roads are accessible by two wheel drive vehicles and are often subject to closure as a function of winter weather.

5.2 Climate

The climate in the project region is characteristic of arid steppes (prairies). Summers are dry and hot with temperatures ranging between 20 to 35 C ^{o}, and severe winters with temperatures as low as minus 20 to 30 C ^{o}. Winters typically last for 3 to 4 months., feature poor snow falls with the coldest temperatures in January.

Precipitation is generally low with an average annual total of 200-280 mm. The project region is characterised by moderate winds, with occasional wind gusts, which prevail from the west and south west. Snow is common in winter and the ground coverage is inconsistent. Snow cover has an average depth of 0.3 metres and soils generally freeze to depth of 2.0 to 2.5 metres.

5.3 Local Resources

The local economy is dominated by activity in the mining and industrial sectors, agriculture contributes to a much lesser extent. The Pavlodar region is one the major industrial regions of Kazakhstan with many large industrial companies focussed on exports. The region is rich in natural-resources and has a well developed industrial and social infrastructure, up to date transport and communications, foreign investment and the availability of state run

development programs. A well developed market for construction materials such as limestone, gravel and quarry stone can be found in the region.

5.4 Infrastructure

The region accommodates some 40% of all power generating capacity of Kazakhstan with 6 power stations, three of which are in Pavlodar, two in Ekibastuz and one in Aksu.

The region is a sophisticated transportation and communication node and hosts Kazakhstan's largest oil pipeline which to Schymkent in the south of the country. Power transmission lines run to various regions of Kazakhstan and Russia and river access is available to various parts of Kazakhstan and Russia.

The northern boundary of the license is the Astana/Ekibastuz/Pavlodar/Barnaul rail line and the Astana/Pavlodar highway. Rail lines connect this centre with Russia and varying parts of Kazakhstan.

There is an international airport at Astana, some 300 kilometres from the project area, which accommodates medium to large sized commercial aircraft.

The region has sufficient infrastructure to host medium to large scale mining operations.

5.5 Physiography

The project area consists of low lying plains with numerous depressions that form lakes. Topography is gently and the landscape is dominated by gentle sloping hills and ridges of the Irtysh River flood plain. Elevations range from 100 through 150 metres above sea level.

Permanent river systems are rare to absent in the area but there are numerous streambeds of an ephemeral nature, of which the largest one is Karagandyozek River. The area is rich in lakes, large shallow depressions that fill saline water during periods of snow melt. Generally the region has a lack of water resources. Water sources typically have low flow rates and disappear over the summer months. Fresh water is supplied to the area from Irtysh River/Karaganda Channel with water inflow of approximately 250,000 cubic metres/hour, which runs approximately 18 kilometres from the Beskauga deposit.

Soils in the region are light-chestnut colour an often saline in character and lack nutrients. Vegetation is scarce and dominated by grasses and small shrubs.

Fauna sparsely populates the project area.

6.0 HISTORY

Beskauga deposit was discovered in the mid 1970's during geological investigations of Cainozoic strata in the region.

There were detailed prospecting/exploration programmes performed within the period from 1981 until 1990.

The Beskauga deposit is interpreted as a gold/copper porphyry system which is confined to steeply dipping zones of pyritised metasomatic rocks developed over granitoids. Economic mineralisation present includes chalcopyrite, tennantite, bornite and molybdenite. The mineralisation is characterised by close association of gold with copper.

Geological investigations began in the district in the late 1920's. In the 1960's regional scale mapping outlined some promising areas of alteration and geophysical anomalies that were worthy of follow up work. In the 1970's and the 80's continued regional-scale mapping and exploration works further delineated zones of interest.

During the period of 1981 tom1990 ground magnetic and IP surveys were conducted, shallow drilling programs were performed (411 holes for over 15,000 metres) and a diamond drilling program of 22 holes totalling over 6,300 metres designed to test geophysical and geochemical anomalies.

During the period from 1996 to 1999 the Maikuben Area sub-soil rights were held by GoldBelt Resources Company under License No. MG 785. GoldBelt define some 20 prospects as areas of interest for further investigation. In 1996 and 997 GoldBelt conducted work programs over the '20' priority targets. On the basis of results of this program GoldBelt Resources relinquished part of the licence area, approximately 25%, covered by License MG No. 785. The portion of the License that was returned was considered to be non-prospective as well as areas of the Ekibastuz industrial zone and Bayanaul National Park.

Dostyk LLP gained the right for sub-soil use within Maikuben Area in 2001 (Contract No. 759 dated 11/09/2001) but due to lack of financing sources, Dostyk LLP had to postpone the commencement of exploration programmes.

Exploration resumed in 2004, consisting of around 4,300 metres of drilling (17 holes), geological mapping, over 300 metres of trenching, diamond drilling and various rock chip samples.

Exploration continued in 2007 when Dostyk LLP reviewed its exploration strategies when there was a change of ownership and management.

In 2008 over 14,000 km^2 of what was considered less prospective ground was relinquished, with Dostyk LLP retaining the rights to some 11,400 km^2 of license area.

Between 2007 and 2014 Dostyk LLP conducted exploration activities over 11 prospects in the contractual area. In total, 171 exploratory drill holes were drilled for a total of over 60,000 metres during this period. From 2010 work has focussed on the Beskauga Deposit, the drilling work is summarised in Table 2.

Year	Drill Type	No. of Holes	Metres Drilled	No. of Samples
2011	Reverse Circulation	818	28,281	823
2012	Reverse Circulation	641	18,563	655
		1459	**46844**	**1478**
2007	Diamond	16	4,714.3	4,275
2008	Diamond	6	1,671.0	1,420
2009	Diamond	7	2,130.7	1,968
2010	Diamond	6	3,639.5	3,426
2011	Diamond	18	7,960.1	7,356
2012	Diamond	7	2,918.5	2,782
2013	Diamond	7	3,806.0	3,506
2014	Diamond	13	5,610.5	5,146
		80	**32,450.6**	**29,879**

Table 2: Dostyk LLP – Beskauga Deposit Drilling 2007-14

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1. Regional Geology

The Beskauga area is in a region comprised of volcanogenic and volcanogenic-sedimentary rocks formed in an island-arc setting of Cambrian-Ordovician age.

Ancient oceanic crustal rocks can been seen in the Maikain-Kyziltas ophiolitic suite where they constitute a serpentinite melange of abyssal and terrigenous siliceous sediments, tholeiitic, basalt and ferrobasalt, various gabbroids, eutaxic gabbro-amphibolitic bodies that have been tectonically brought together and mixed by tectonic events. In north-east Kazakhstan these associations are tectonically juxtaposed and present in various structural zones.

Volcanism of the island arc was calc-alkaline in nature, evolving from are more sodic chemistry in earlier stages to a potassic nature in later stages. Often these rock suites host hypabyssal intrusive bodies composed predominantly of granodiorites and diorites. These intrusives are responsible for the formation of the copper gold porphyry systems in the region.

Sedimentary formations are typical of island arc settings and are represented by a thick pile of deformed volcanogenic-terrigenous strata often having limestones at their base.

Intrusive events in the region are of various ages but are closely related to the structural setting of the district.

Island-arc volcanism resulted in forming of small hypabyssal intrusive bodies of gabbros, diorites, granodiorites and sodic granites. These rocks being of early Ordovician age in Boschekulskaya zone (Chagan complex) and later Ordovician or Silurian age in Kendiktinskaya and Maikain-Aleksandrovskaya zones (Zharlikol complex). Often these intrusive systems closely related to porphyry copper gold mineralization.

Within the project area later stage granite intrusives are present. These granitoid intrusive bodies are related to early to late Permian age magmatism.

Volcanic rock formations of the region are usually contorted into broad linear folds, while terrigenous rocks often exhibit narrow linear folds of several gradations. The most important tectonic element in the project area is Maikain-Kyziltassakaya ophiolitic zone along which Kendiktinskaya island-arc and Angrensorskaya shallow marine zones are brought together.

7.2. Project Geology

Rocks of the Beskauga deposit area are predominantly sedimentary rocks of Oroiskaya and Angrensorskaya suites and volcanogenic-sedimentary rocks of Biikskaya suite of upper Ordovician age.

Intrusive rocks within the prospect area are represented by small stock-like gabbbros, diorites and granodiorites of the Shangirau complex of mixed composition. The intrusive rocks.

Within the area hydrothermally altered rocks and a quartz vein stockworks are wide spread and these formations often host the mineralization of economic interest. Typical alteration minerals are albite, sericite, tourmaline and pyrite.

Later stage porphyritic intrusive dykes within the area are generally less than 5 metres wide and strike lengths are in the order of 100 to 200 metres diorite porphyry.

Western, eastern and southern flanks of the deposit area are mainly composed of sedimentary rocks of upper Ordovician age. These rocks are siltstones, sandstones, tuffaceous sandstones with rare interbeds of gravels and limestone

The deposit area of the site is covered by a 40 metre sheet of loose Cainozoic age sediments, primarily sands and lacustrine sediments.

Altered rocks form isolated bodies in northwest and southeast portions of the project area. Altered rocks form lenticular bodies of various sizes and geometries.

The principal economic mineralogy of the Beskauga area includes chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite, hematite, molybdenum, gold and silver. Sulphides are seen as fine grained chaotic disseminations in host rocks and are also hosted in veins and veinlets, often associated with quartz-chlorite-carbonates. Sulphides are also seen to a much lesser extent in weakly altered granitoids and near contacts with hornfelsed sedimentary rocks, believed to be the result of hydrothermal alteration.

The Beskauga deposit is a gold copper porphyry stockwork with variable concentrations of molybdenum and silver which are hosted in steeply dipping zones of hydrothermally altered rocks. Alteration minerals include pyrite, sericite, pyrophyllite and silica.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Beskauga deposit is a porphyry system represented by a halo of hydrothermal alteration associated with an intrusions of Early Paleozoic age. Hydrothermal alteration types in the project area are typical of a porphyry copper/gold system. Currently Beskauga is modelled as a classical porphyry style deposit.

Porphyry deposits are associated with intrusive rocks and their accompanying fluids. The rocks around the deposit are highly altered due to the fact that large volumes of hydrothermal fluids have circulated through them. Many of the primary minerals are leached from rocks which are distal to the intrusion. The primary minerals are totally destroyed and replaced by micas and clays trending towards the intrusion, hydrothermal feldspars are formed closer to the centre of the hydrothermal system, as this is the area of highest temperatures. Alteration types reflect temperature gradients and the nature of the hydrothermal fluids. Often this alteration describes distinct zones which are classified on the basis of their mineralogy.

Ore minerals typical of these types of deposits include pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, gold, lead, zinc, silver and molybdenite. Porphyry deposits are generally low grade but large in size.

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 Historic Exploration

During the period from 1981 to1990 shallow drilling was performed in the Beskauga on a 200 by 200 metre grid (partially infilled at 200 by 100 metres). There were 411 holes drilled for a total of 15,063 metres. This drilling was performed by URB-2A (KGK-100) and SBU-ZIF-150 drill-rigs. Depths of the drill holes were generally 30 to 40 metres deep with some holes reaching 60 to 80 metres. All the drill holes were sampled and samples were assayed by means of ICP techniques.

Also drilled during this period were a further 20 holes to depths of 100 to 200 metres. These 20 holes totalled 3,818 metres. Drilling was performed by ZIF-300, ZIF-650 and SBA-500 drill rigs and used tungsten carbide and diamond bits. The hole diameter was 59 millimetres. These drill holes were drilled at angles between 75 and 80 degrees towards the south east.

Core recovery in all drill-holes drilled in 1981-1990 was between 60 and 80%.

9.2 Dostyk LLP Exploration

Between 2007 to 2011 Dostyk LLP was actively exploring its north east Kazakhstan tenement suite which includes the Beskauga, Quartzite Gorki, Beryezki East and Ushtagan properties.

At Beskauga the company undertook both reverse circulation (2011 & 12) and diamond drilling during the period from 2007 to 2014.

Diamond drilling was performed by SKB-5M drill rigs with Boart Longyear tooling by drilling contractor: CenterGeolSyomka LLP. The Boart Longyear tool string equipped with double barrel core tube. Drilling done at either HQ or NQ diameter depending on the depth of the hole.-sizing bits. At Beskauga during the period of 2007 to 2014, 80 diamond drill holes were drilled for a total 32,450.6 metres. Depths of drill-holes ranged from 150 to 800 metres.

'Pre-exploration' drilling (KGK-100 reverse circulation drilling rig) was carried out in 2011 and 12 for the purpose of better definition of 'blind' mineralised targets. The depths of drill holes ranged from 22 to 65 metres and averaged around 35 metres, often the holes were terminated within 5 metres of intersecting the mineralised target. A total of 581 reverse circulation holes were drilled for a total of 20,511 metres within the area of the Beskauga deposit. Some 960 samples were taken and analysed.

The drilling completed by Dostyk LLP on the Beskauga Deposit since 2007 is summarised in Table 2.

In 2009-2010 ground based magnetic and IP surveys were conducted to better define mineralized bodies. The results of IP surveys and ground magnetics delineated an area, interpreted as the porphyry system, of significantly greater dimensions than defined by drilling to date.

10.0 DRILLING, SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, SECURITY & DATA VERIFICATION

As mentioned previously no site visit has been conducted by Geosure to the project area to review operations. The only review that could be completed by Geosure was of the data supplied and the process outlined by representatives of Copperbelt.

10.1 Drilling

Reverse circulation drilling was carried out in 2011 and 2012 at the Beskauga deposit to furnish geochemical data and to identify rock types immediate beneath the recent surface sediment cover. Drillholes were drilled over an area of 6.5 km^2 on a grid of 200 by 100 metres over the northern part of the deposit, 100 by 100 metres in the south and 25 by 50 metres in the central zone. Holes were through overlying sediments and into bedrock a distance of 2 to 4 metres. The average depth of drillholes was 35m and they ranged from 22 to 65 metres in length.

Results of RC drilling have not been include in resource calculations.

Diamond drilling was conducted by TzentrGeolSyomka LLP using SKB-5M drill rigs with Boart Longyear running gear. Depths of drillholes were from 150 to 800 metres. Holes were collared using tungsten carbide crowns of 112 or 127 millimetre diameter. Beyond the collar holes were drilled using HQ size bits. Holes deeper than 600 metres saw hole sizes reduced from HQ to NQ. Core was weighed and recoveries calculated by Copperbelt staff. Whilst Geosure has reviewed no recovery data, Copperbelt has indicated recoveries in the order of 95% from drilling and do not perceive recoveries as an issue.

Holes were set out by total station survey instrument and when holes completed collars picked up in the same manner.

Holes were surveyed downhole to determine hole deviation. Measurements were conducted on average every 20 metres downhole in all holes and measured vertical and

horizontal deviations of drillholes. Downhole surveys were performed by MIR-36, MIG-47, EIM-36 survey tools, both these tools are magnetic instruments. Surveys were performed in 'open' holes to negate the influence of the drill string on the measurements. Review of downhole survey data contained in the Copperbelt drilling database did not show any deviations that did not fall within an acceptable range.

Figure 1: TzentrGeolSyomka LLP – SKB-5M Drill Rig

10.2 Sample Preparation

Drill core was transported from drill sites to the Dostyk LLP base camp where is was logged and processed.

Core was placed onto tables where it was washed and photographed. The core was then logged as detailing lithologies, textures alteration and mineralisation. Data was recorded as hard copy and later transferred into digital format. On completion of logging core was marked along the long axis for to be split in half for sampling. When halved, one half of the core was used as a sample for laboratory analysis, the other half of the core was retained for future reference. Retained core has been used for bulk density determinations,

Before sampling the core was weighed and theoretical recoveries calculated.

Sample intervals were identified on the basis of geology. Sample lengths ranged from 0.5 to 1 metre in most cases, and to lesser extent up to 2 metres.

Core recoveries were calculated by theoretically determining the weight of a sample length and then comparing it to its measured weight. Results obtained by Copperbelt for this comparison showed a differential in the ranged of 5 to 15%, and an average reduction in actual weights from theoretical weights of approximately 7%. Due to time constraints Geosure has not reviewed this data but given the results outlined by Copperbelt it is believed that drill core recovery is acceptable and would not have a significant impact on sample quality.

All samples were prepared for wet chemical analyses at the Dostyk LLP sample preparation facility located on site. As mentioned previously Geosure has not visit site and all information regarding sample preparation facilities has been received from Copperbelt.

Once core has been halved samples are weighed using laboratory scales to an accuracy of +/- 0.05 grams, are registered in the sample receipt log. Samples are generally dried for over 4 hours at 105 degrees Celsius. Scales are calibrated daily and both scales and ovens are certified annually.

After drying the samples are delivered to a jaw crusher and crushed to a 7 millimetre particle size and then to a roll crusher to be crushed until a 2 millimetre particle size. After the 2nd stage of crushing the samples are screened on a 2 mm mesh and the onscreen material then recirculated to the roll crusher.

Crushed samples are reduced via riffling splitting with the larger portion being retained and approximately 1 kilogram is pulverized via LM3 ‘puck’ pulverisers for a minimum of 1 minute. Dostyk LLP standard for pulverizing is that 90% passes 75 microns. Minus 75 micron material is riffle split, with a reduced sample of approximately 150 grams being sent to commercial laboratories for wet chemical analysis. Residues of milled material are stored for future reference.

After preparation of each sample all instruments and tables are cleaned thoroughly with compressed air. Once a batch of samples is prepared, glass is fed through the crushers and the pulveriser cleaned with barren quartz sand.

The remaining portions of core, coarse residues and pulps were registered and stored securely as per company protocols. The core is stored in uncovered boxes which are stockpiled separately for each drillhole. Coarse residues and pulps are stored in labelled bags which are stowed on shelves by individual drillhole. All samples are clearly marked for ease of access.

10.3 Analyses

Between 2007 and 2014 Copperbelt has utilised various laboratories for its analytical requirements. These laboratories include;

- Quartz Chemical/Analytical Laboratory, Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan (2007- 08)
- Jetysugeomining Laboratory LLP, Almaty, Kazakhstan (2009 - 11)
- HelpGeo Laboratory, Almaty, Kazakhstan (2012 – 14)
- Alex Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratories LLC - Kara-Balta, Kyrgyzstan (2007-14).

Alex Stewart has been utilised by Dostyk LLP as the primary laboratory since the commencement of the 2007 exploration program until the present. Alex Stewart was acquired by ALS in 2011 and is an ISO 9001:2008 accredited service provider. Secondary laboratories have been used to conduct analyses via atomic adsorption methodology and provide a preliminary result, samples are then sent to Alex Stewart for fire assay to determine gold and silver concentrations and inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry to determine concentrations of 33 accompanying elements including copper. It should be noted that all results included in the resources calculations were provided by Alex Stewart Laboratories.

Samples were analyzed for gold fire assay (FA) with an atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish. A 30 gram bead is used in the FA process. A further 33 elements were determined by an aqua regia digest followed by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) measurement of elemental concentrations.

It is Geosure's opinion that sample preparation and analyses were done in line with industry standards.

10.4 Data Verification

Copperbelt supplied Geosure with drill data in electronic format. Collar, survey, lithological and analytical information was presented in the form of Excel worksheets. Data was collated and imported into an Access database for further interrogation and manipulation. The supplied drilling data for Beskauga was reviewed and validated prior to modelling and resource estimation.

The following was undertaken as part of the database validation process:

- Cross checking hole depths and sample depths.
- Checking for overlapping and missing samples.
- Reviewing downhole survey data to identify dubious hole orientations.
- Validation of logging database, including lithologies and alteration.
- Review of quality control data supplied
- Limited audit of assay values within database versus original laboratory copies

Minor errors, generally of a typographical nature due to manual data entry, were encountered and corrected by Geosure. The validated database is considered robust. It is however suggested that Copperbelt dedicate resources to importing and validating exploration data into a secure database.

Quality control data supplied to Geosure for review consisted of electronic copies of;

- Copy of Alex Stew Lab-14K014-14K016-assays & control.xls – *primary laboratory data*
- Copy of Umpire External contro for 2013.xlsx – *Copperbelt umpire laboratory paired data*
- Ext_Int_control_Dostyk_2011.xls, Ext_Int_control_Dostyk_2011.xls, Ext_Int_control_Dostyk_2013.xls, Ext_Int_control_Dostyk_2014.xls – *Copperbelt internal quality control data consisting of blanks, duplicates & CRMs.*

The quality control data supplied is largely from the period of 2011 to 2014 when a review of practices by Copperbelt resulted in new quality control protocols being established. Beyond the data supplied from Alex Stewart Laboratories mentioned above, no original results have been reviewed as part of the verification process.

Results of quality control data are discussed in more detail below.

10.4.1 Primary Laboratory Quality Control Data

The Alex Stewart Final Analysis Report 14K014-14K016 contained records for 600 samples analysed and was accompanied by 164 repeat analyses for gold (>20%). The spreadsheet also contained 30 records for blanks and 30 records for CRM analysis (5%). All blank analyses were below detection limits and thereby defined no issues. Two standards were included in the CRM results, ST 4/12 (19 results) and ST 7/12 (11 results). Graphs of the Alex Stewart CRM results are shown below in Figures 2 and 3.

The 164 repeat analyses included in Alex Stewart Final Analysis Report 14K014-14K016 are shown below in Figure 4. It is suggested the scatter shown in this graph is acceptable and no issues are highlighted. HARDs were calculated for repeat analysis and only ~4% of repeats had a HARD greater than 10%, no results had a HARD greater than 20%.

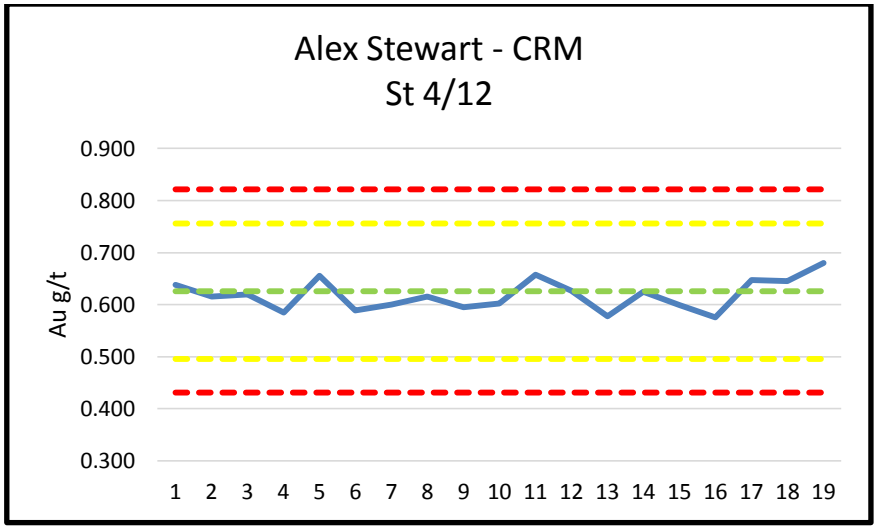

Figure 2: Alex Stewart CRM Results ST 4/12 - Job No. 14K014-14K016

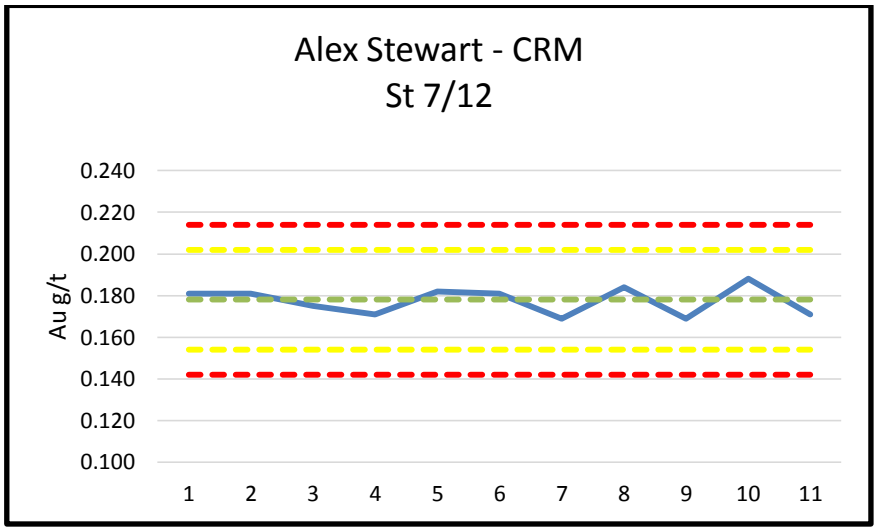

Figure 3: Alex Stewart CRM Results ST 7/12 - Job No. 14K014-14K016

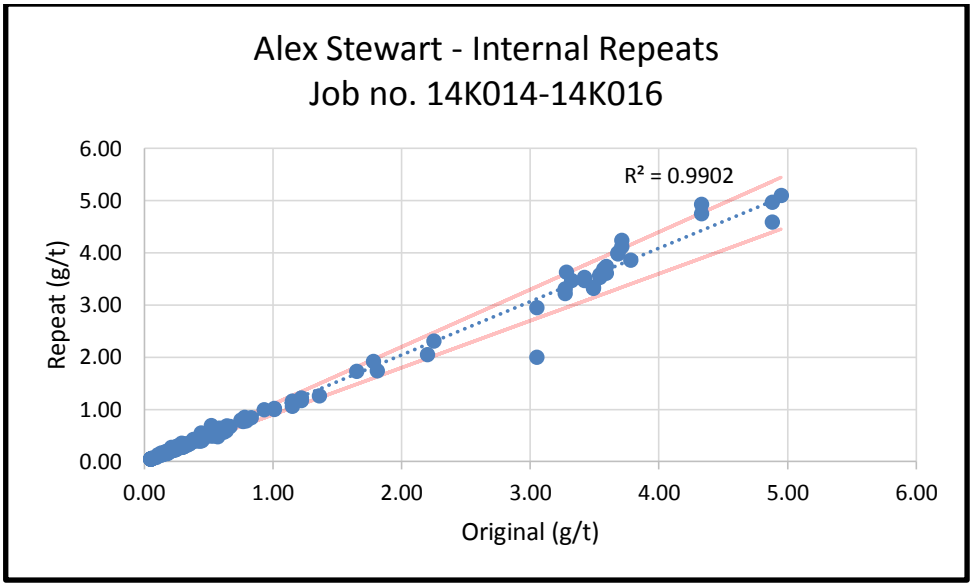

Figure 4: Alex Stewart Internal Repeats – Job no. 14K014 – 14K016

From the data reviewed from Alex Stewart Laboratories no issues are apparent, it should be noted that the data provided is from 4 holes drilled in 2014 and insignificant compared to the complete drill database. Given the limited quality control sample population reviewed it is impossible to comment on the quality of the data from the laboratory as defined by their own results.

10.4.2 Copperbelt Quality Control Data

As previously mentioned data supplied relating to Copperbelt quality control consisted of;

- Certified Reference Material results – 130 results
- Blanks – 69 results
- Duplicates – 443 results
- Check assays from umpire laboratory – 1168 Au results and 1100 Cu results

10.4.2.1 Check Assay Results

Geosure was supplied with over 2000 'check' analyses, these analyses were completed on residual pulverised material. The umpire laboratory used was Genalysis Laboratories (Intertek), Perth. This date represented samples created between 2008 and 2014.

A total of 1168 Au duplicates were received as part of the Copperbelt quality control dataset. Figure 5 shows Alex Stewart gold results versus those produced Genalysis. The graph describes an acceptable scatter of results.

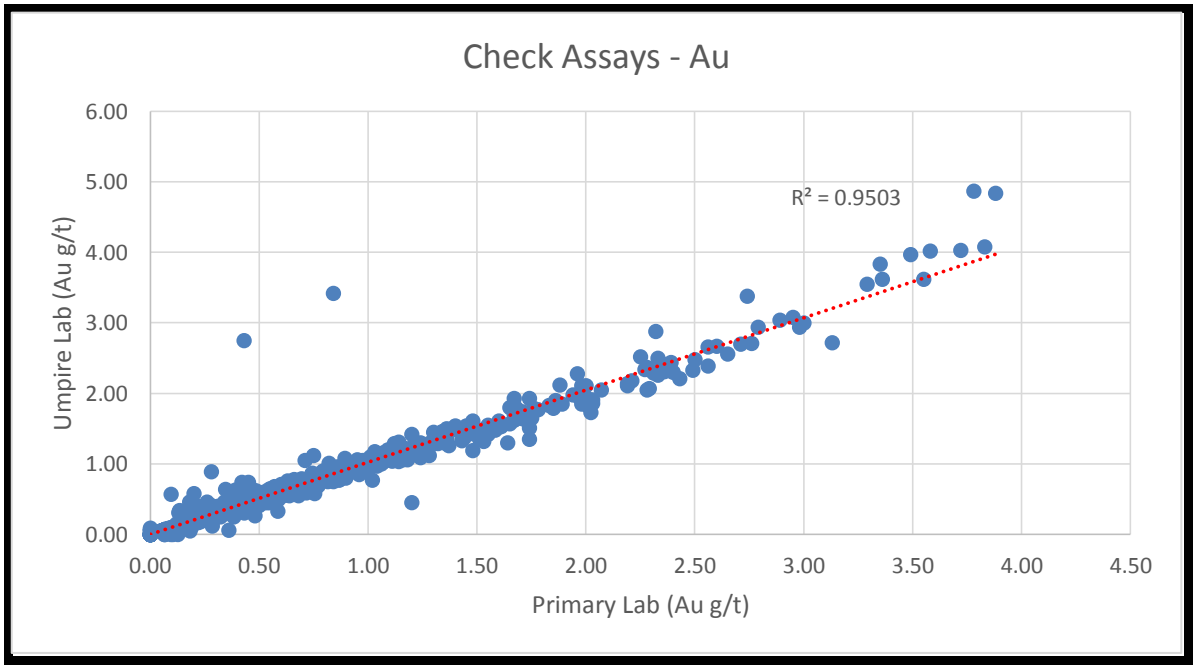

Figure 5: 'Umpire' Laboratory Results - Alex Stewart vs Genalysis – Au

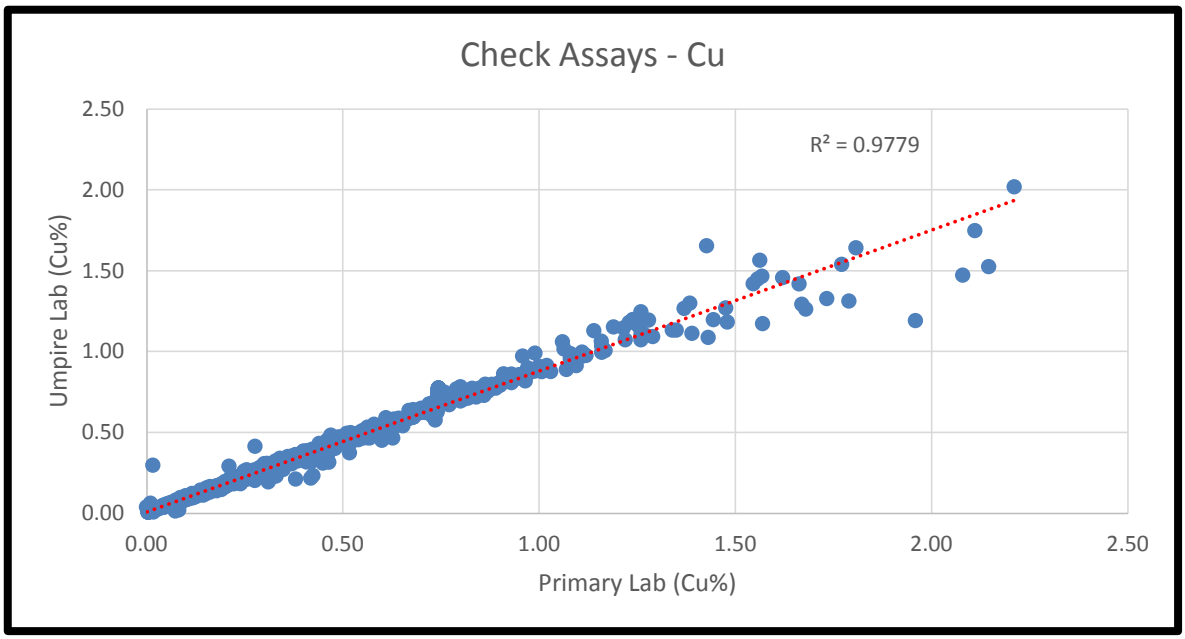

Figure 6: 'Umpire' Laboratory Results - Alex Stewart vs Genalysis – Cu

A total of 1100 ‘check’ analysis were received for Cu from Copperbelt. These results are shown in Figure 6 and as with Au the results show an acceptable correlation between the primary laboratory and the umpire laboratory.

HARDs were calculated for both gold and copper results. Gold results showed approximately 13 % of the sample population had a HARD of greater than 10% and around 5% greater than 20%. Copper results showed that around 6% of duplicate analyses had HARDs greater than 10% and approximately 1% greater than 20%. No issues seem apparent from the paired umpire laboratory data presented.

The size of the ‘check assay’ data set seems appropriate for the level of activity at Beskauga.

10.4.2.2 Copperbelt Duplicate Analyses

Geosure received 443 results for duplicate analyses. Duplicates were created by using the coarse residues of originally crushed samples, both originals and duplicate results were generated by Alex Stewart Laboratories. The duplicates supplied for review were from work conducted between 2011 and 2014 and equated to approximately 2% of the samples generated in that period.

Figures 7 & 8 show the paired duplicate data for Au and Cu respectively. Both Au and Cu display an acceptable ‘scatter’ of data.

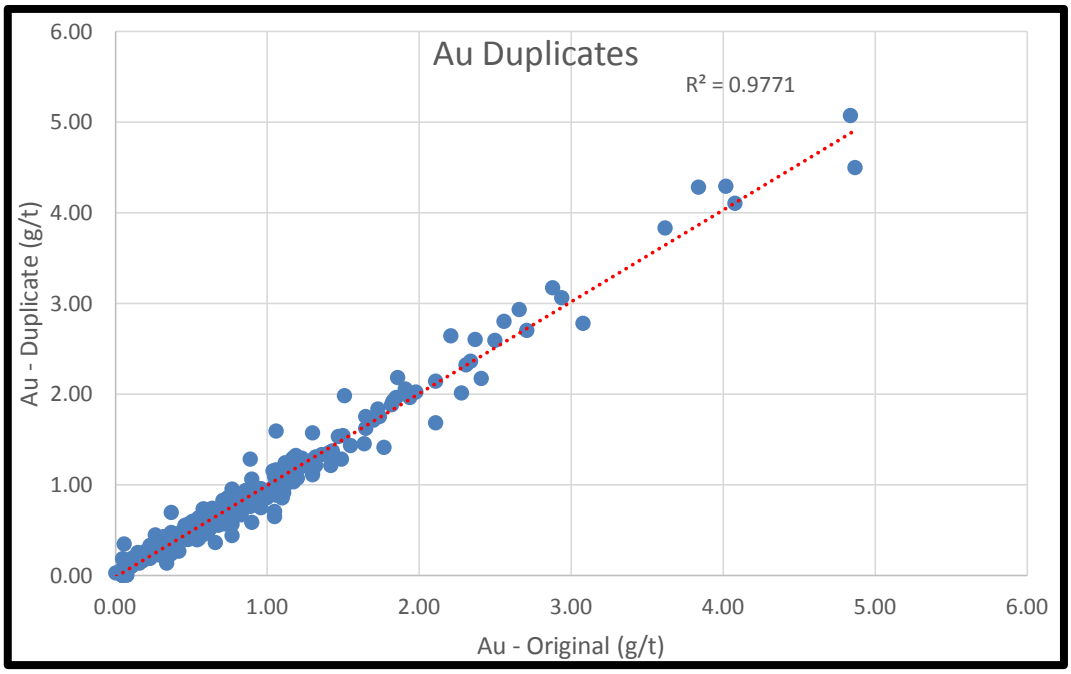

Figure 7: Copperbelt Duplicate Analyses - Au

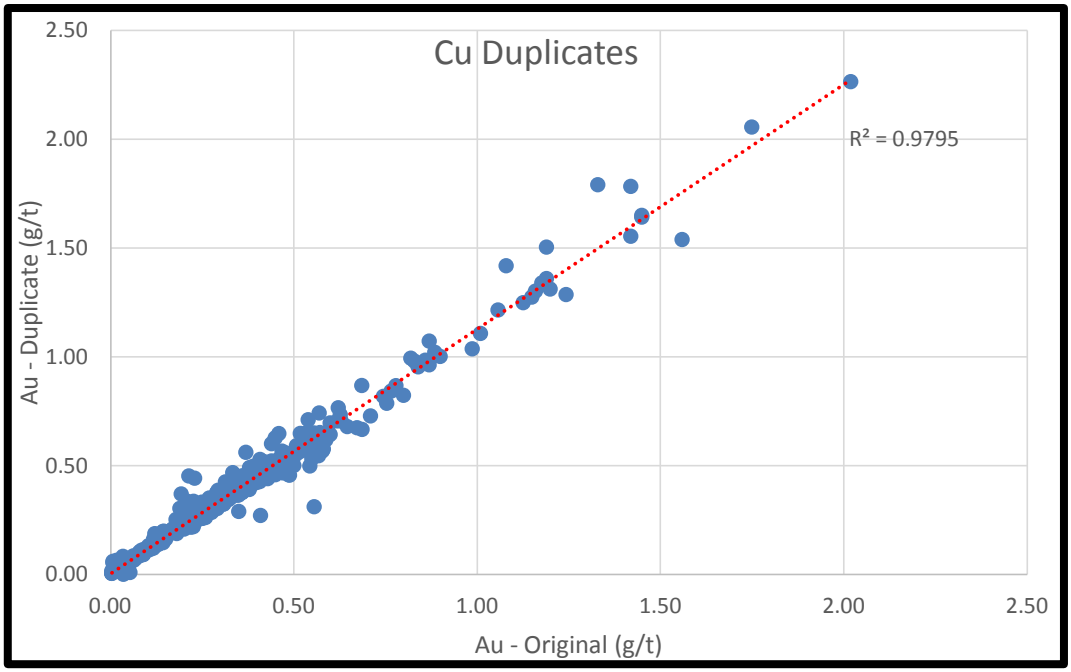

Figure 8: Copperbelt Duplicate Analyses - Au

HARDs were calculated for both gold and copper duplicate results. With gold results approximately 13% of the sample population had a HARD of greater than 10% and around 4% greater than 20%. Copper results showed that around 25% of duplicate analyses had HARDs greater than 10% and approximately 6% greater than 20%. No issues are readily apparent from the paired sample duplicate data reviewed.

10.4.2.3 Copperbelt CRM Analyses

Geosure was supplied with 130 results generated by 5 different standards inserted into sample streams band analysed by Alex Stewart Laboratories. The CRM results represent a period from 2011 to 2014, the number of CRM results reviewed equates to around 1% of the samples analysed during that period. Figures 9 to 18 display the results generated by the 5 different standards used for Au and Cu. Standards were assayed for Au by fire assay techniques and Cu by ICP methodologies, both described earlier.

10.4.2.3.1 CRM – 501b

A total of 24 results were reviewed for CRM 501b, results for Au and Cu are shown in Figures 9 and 10 below. Of the results reviewed one gold result has returned a value that could be considered outside acceptable limits, this possibly represents a sample mix up.

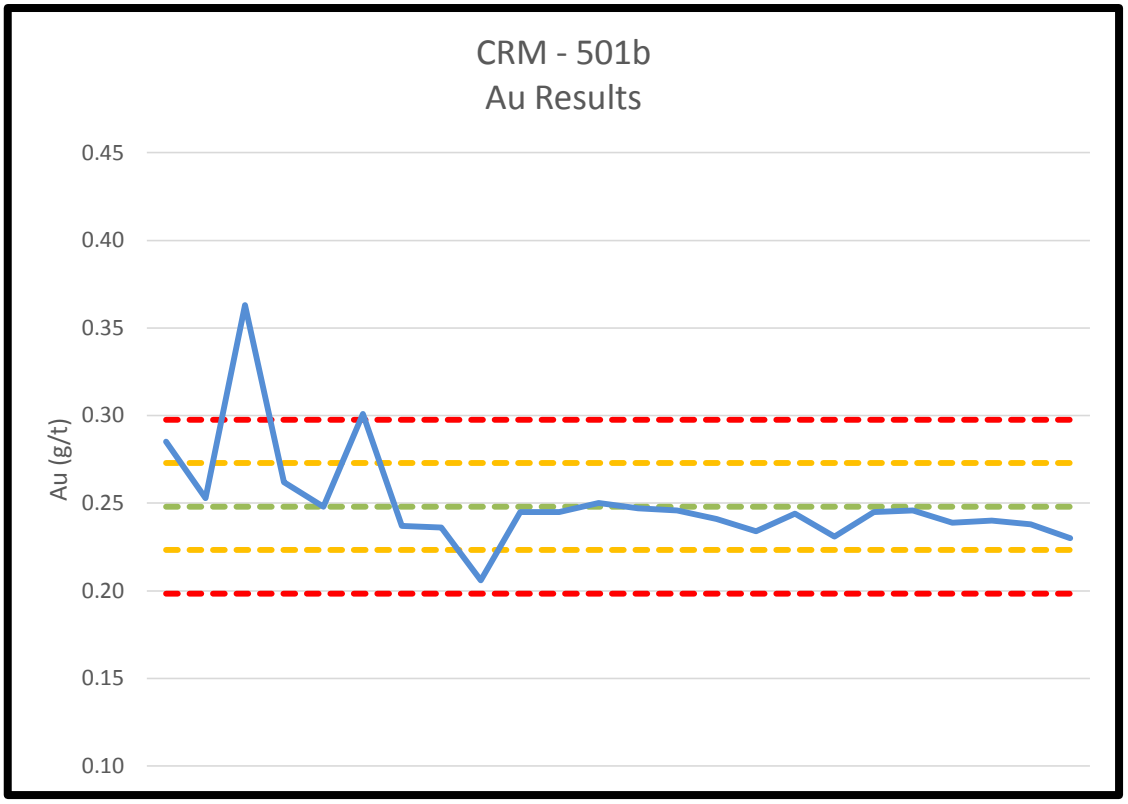

Figure 9: Alex Stewart Gold Determinations for CRM 501b

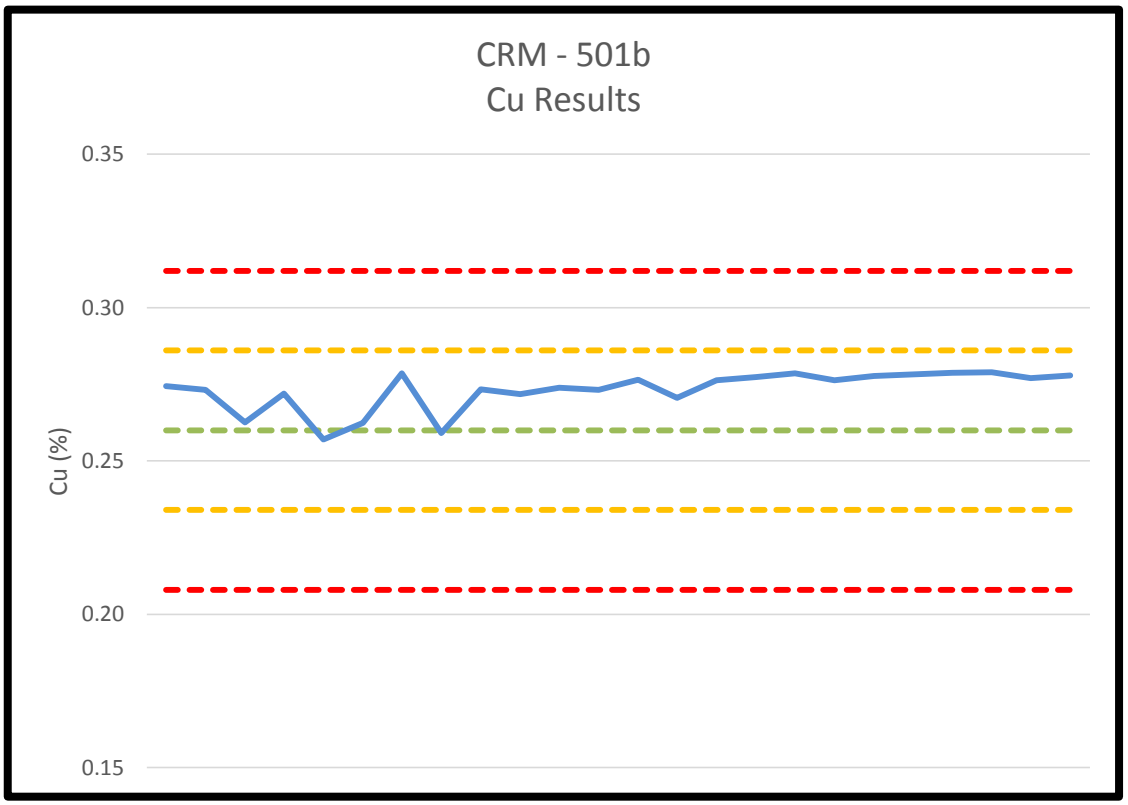

Figure 10: Alex Stewart Copper Determinations for CRM 501b

Determinations for Cu concentrations in standard 501b are shown in Figure 10. All results fall within acceptable limits. Cu results for 501b may describe a slight positive bias.

Overall it is considered that results for this standard do not highlight any accuracy concerns.

10.4.2.3.2 CRM – 502

Figures 11 and 12 show Au and Cu results for CRM 502, a total of 26 analyses were reviewed. Au results shown in Figure 11 highlight that one result failed to report within acceptable limits. Similarly results for Cu analysis shown in Figure 12 show one result that falls outside of acceptable limits, this result may represent a sample mix up.

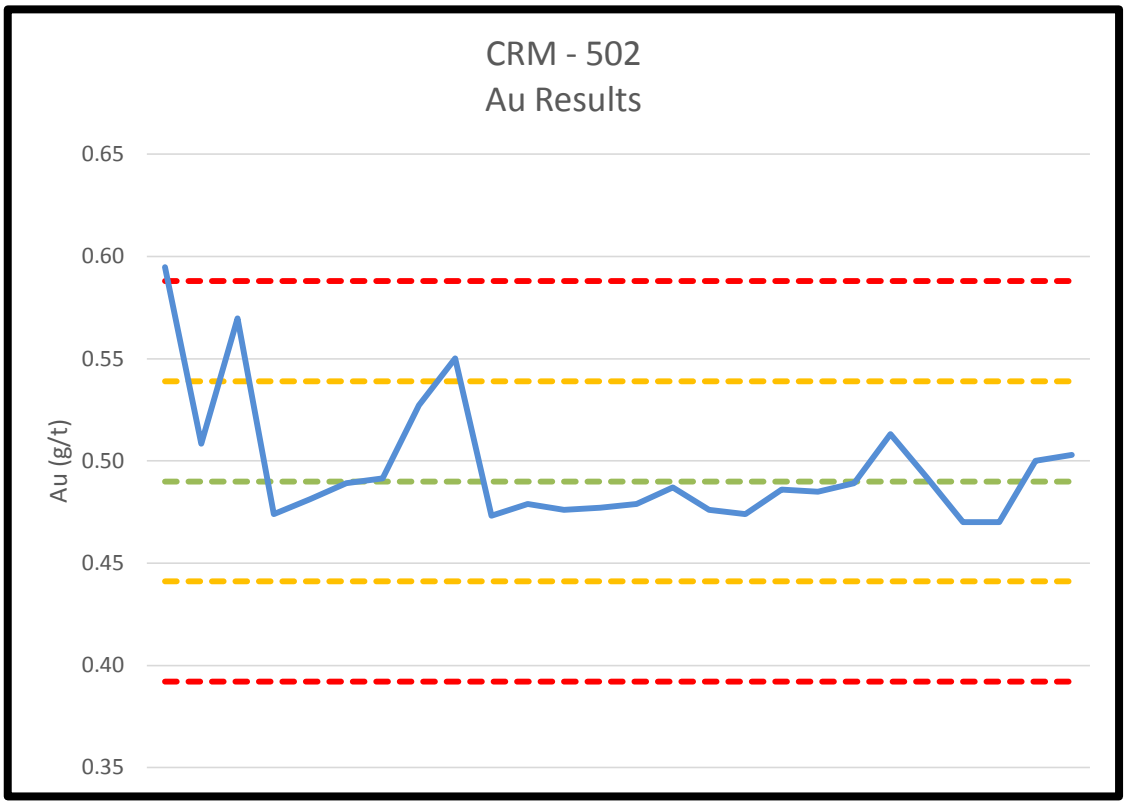

Figure 11: Alex Stewart Gold Determinations for CRM 502

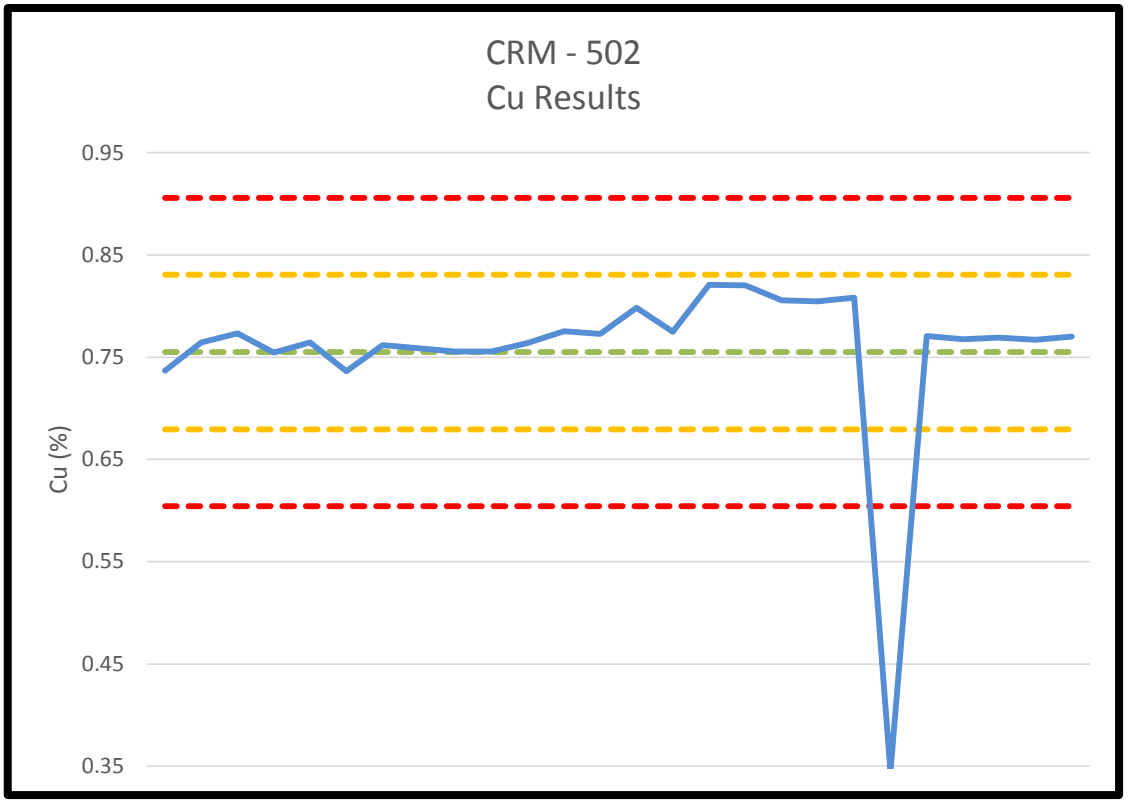

Figure 12: Alex Stewart Copper Determinations for CRM 502

Results reviewed for CRM 502 as a whole are considered to fall within an acceptable range for both Au and Cu. It is believed that the results for CRM 502 do not emphasise any issues.

10.4.2.3.3 CRM – 503b

Figures 13 and 14 show Au and Cu results for CRM 503b, a total of 9 analyses were reviewed. Results for both Au and Cu all fell within acceptable limits, and as such do not suggest any analytical issues.

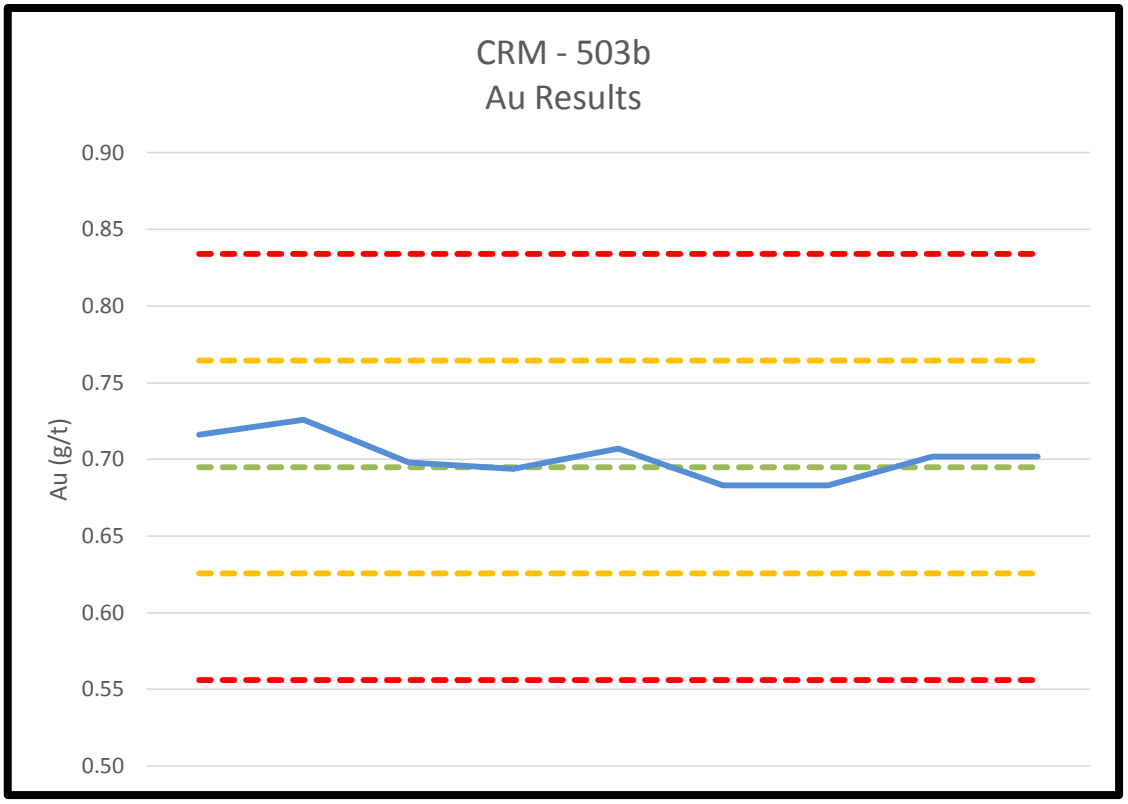

Figure 13: Alex Stewart Gold Determinations for CRM 503b

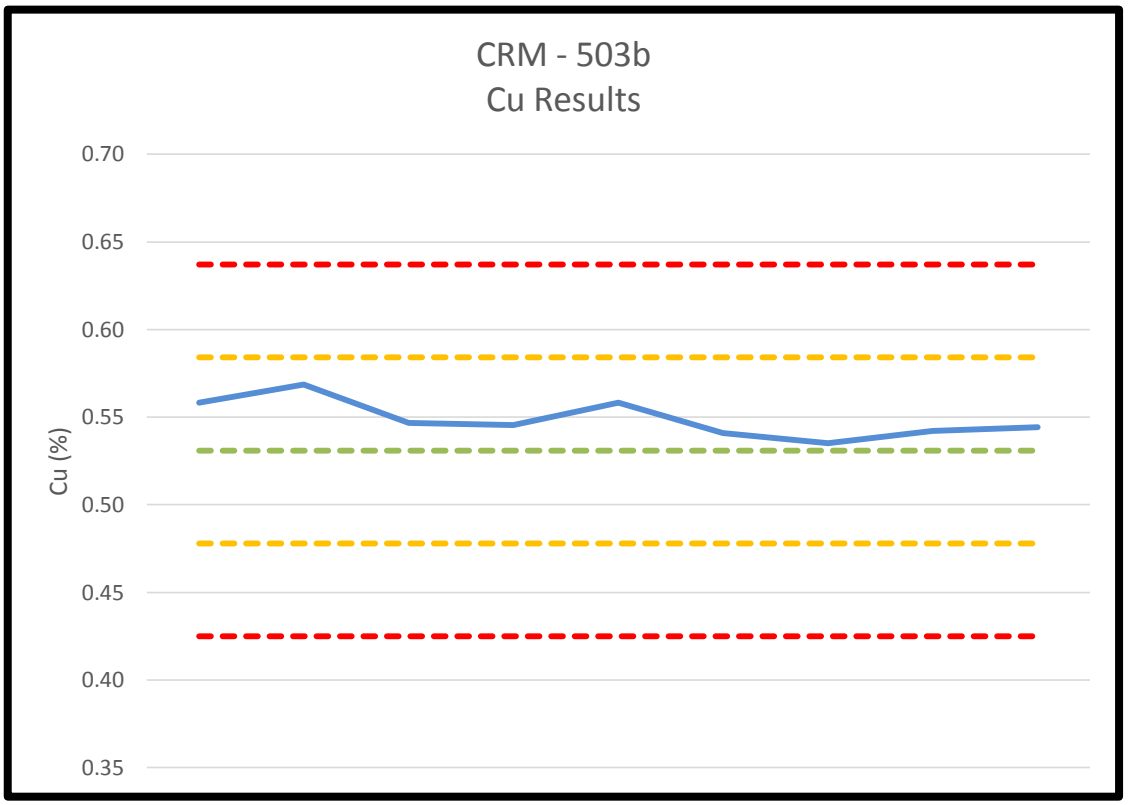

Figure 14: Alex Stewart Copper Determinations for CRM 503b

10.4.2.3.4 CRM – 50Pb

A total of 32 Au and Cu results for CRM 50Pb were reviewed. Au results shown in Figure 15 highlight that one result just failed to report within acceptable limits. Cu analysis for CRM 50Pb shown in Figure 16 show that all results have described acceptable results.

Au and Cu results for CRM 50Pb highlight no concerns regarding the results presented.

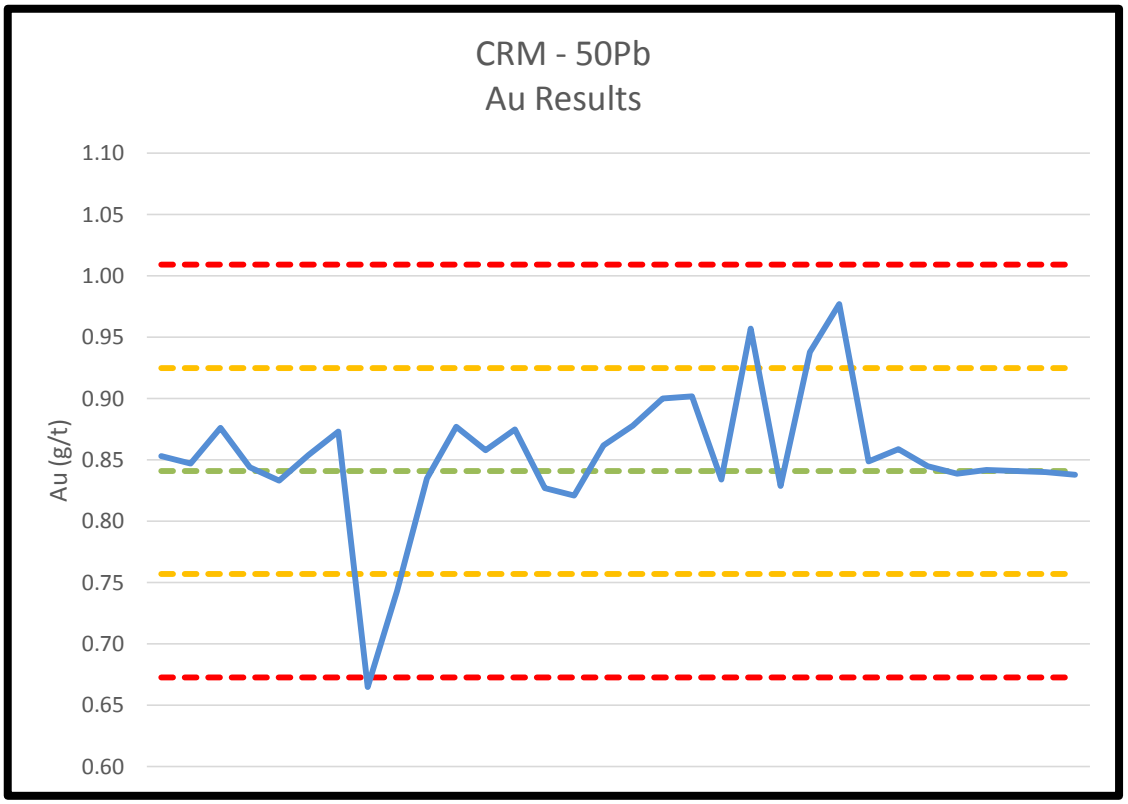

Figure 15: Alex Stewart Gold Determinations for CRM 50Pb

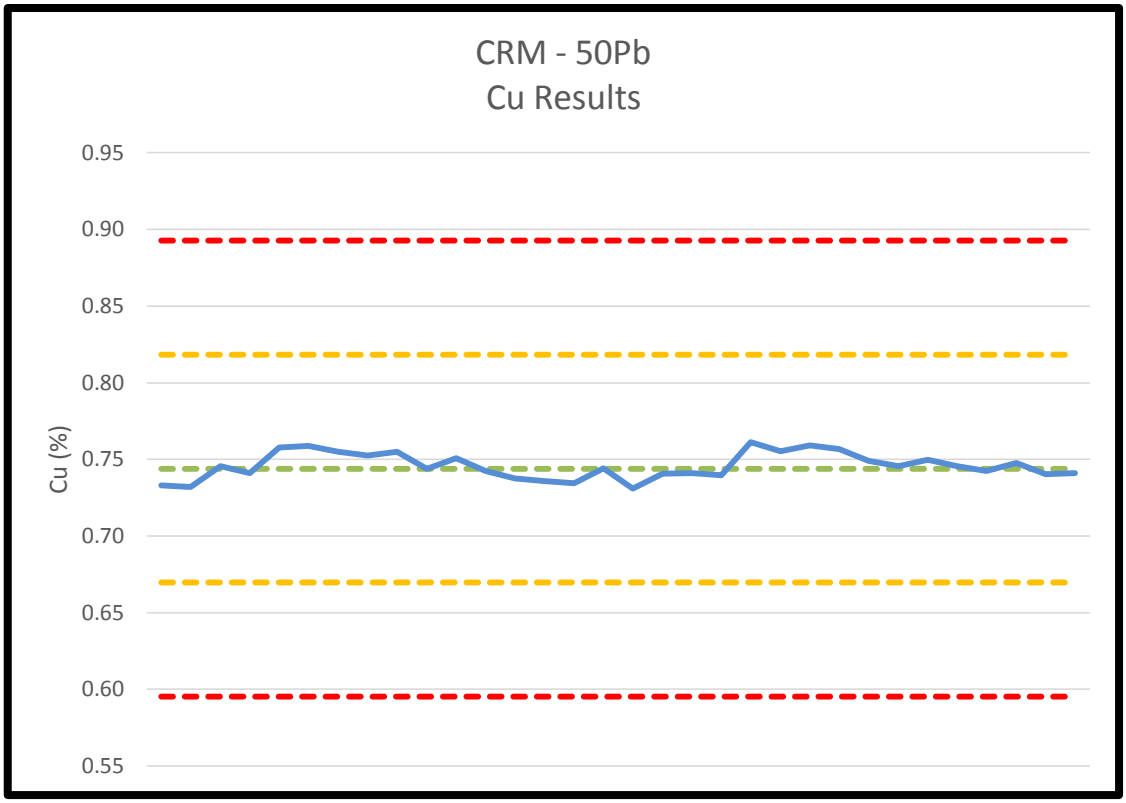

Figure 16: Alex Stewart Copper Determinations for CRM 50Pb

10.4.2.3.5 CRM – 54Pa

A total of 38 analyses for Au and 34 for Cu were received for CRM 54Pa and are shown in Figures 17 and 18. All results for both Au and Cu determined for CRM 54Pa attained acceptable values. Au results may describe a slight positive bias. It is considered that the results reviewed for CRM 54Pa illustrate no areas for concern in regards to accuracy.

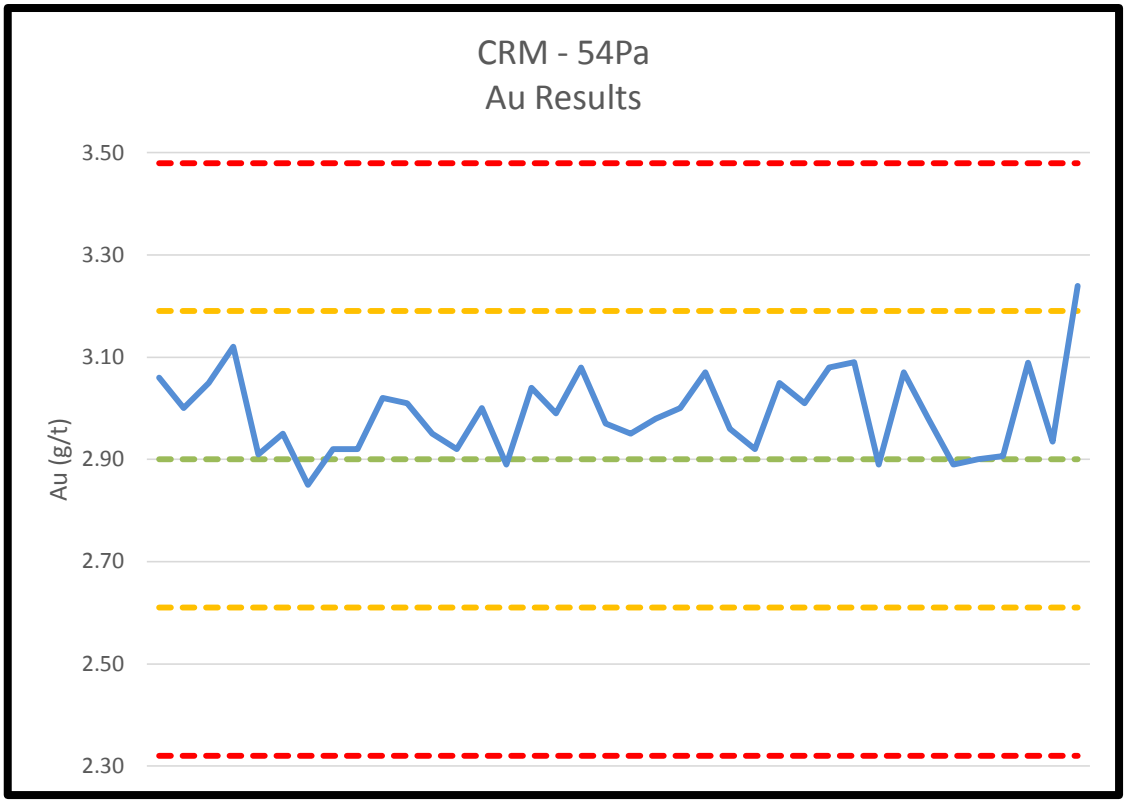

Figure 17: Alex Stewart Gold Determinations for CRM 54Pa

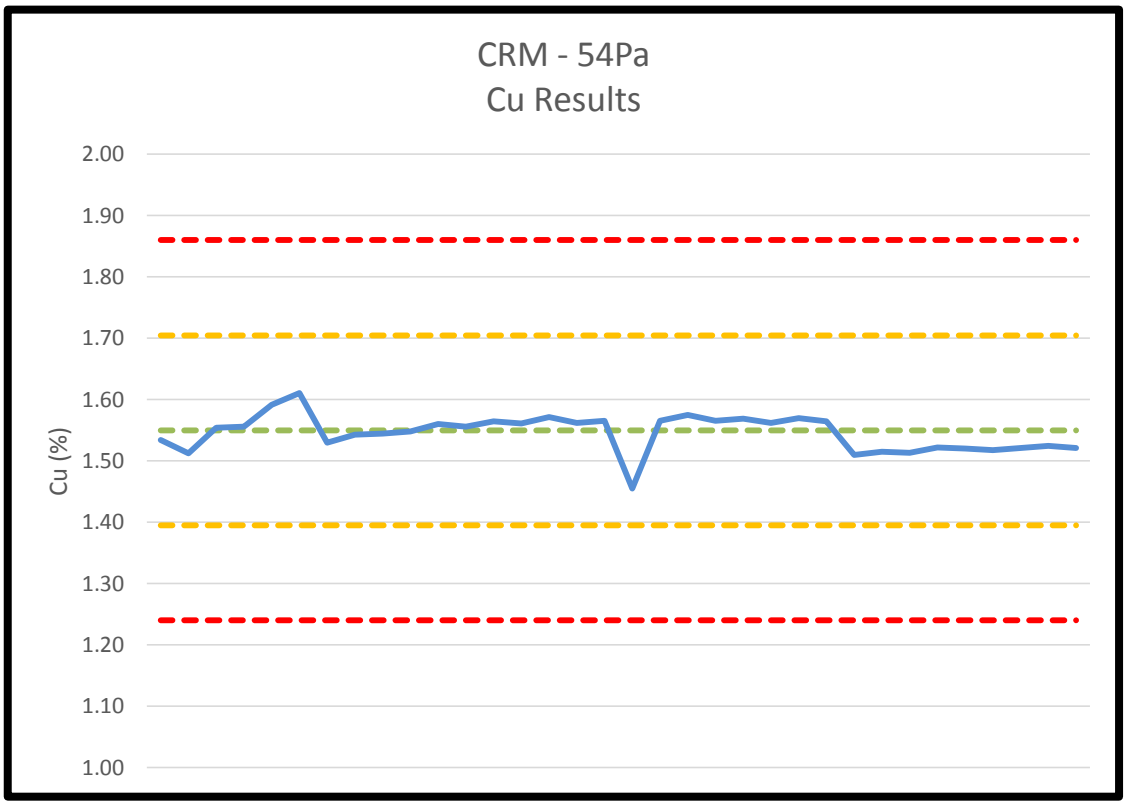

Figure 18: Alex Stewart Copper Determinations for CRM 54Pa

Dostyk LLP sample preparation facilities were inspected daily for cleanliness and procedural compliance. Geosure is unaware of any inspections carried out on laboratory service suppliers by Copperbelt employees.

No sizing data was made available for review.

No independent sampling was performed on the part of Geosure.

Overall the quality control data available has highlighted no significant issues relating to the Beskauga drill database or its appropriateness to be included in resource estimates. Review of the drilling procedures, drill database, sample preparation, storage and analyses protocols employed by Dostyk LLP are considered to be in line with industry standard, it is suggested that data be stored in a secure database.

11.0 MINERAL PROCESSING & METALLURGICAL TESTING

Geosure is aware of 'bench scale' metallurgical work conducted by ALS Ammtec in 2010 and 2011. Reports detailing this work were not reviewed by Geosure and cannot be commented on and therefore cannot comment on any aspect of the work completed by ALS Ammtec.

12.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

12.1 Historic Estimates

Historic 'Soviet' era resource calculations are unknown to Geosure. The first resource estimate known to Geosure was by Micromine Consulting (2011). The results of estimates before the Micromine estimate are unfamiliar to the author.

In September 2011 Micromine Pty Ltd was commissioned by Dostyk LLP to conduct a resource estimate of the Beskauga Deposit, Kazakhstan. Micromine Consulting reviewed the analytical database and conducted 3D geological interpretation, resource modelling, model validation and reporting. The resource estimate was prepared in accordance with JORC Code requirements in respect to methodology applied.

The resource estimation had been based upon 3D digital interpretation of the gold mineralized zone, followed by determination of the mineralized envelopes and ordinary kriging grade interpolation was performed within the mineralized envelopes. Grade estimates were performed for gold, copper, silver and molybdenum. The resource as detailed by Micromine (2011) is tabulated below in Table 3.

Similarly CSA Global performed a resource estimate for Beskauga in November 2013. The resource estimation was based upon 3D digital interpretation of the gold zone, followed by determination of the mineralized envelopes and grade interpolation by kriging within the mineralised envelopes. The resource as defined by CSA Global (2013) at a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off is summarised in Table 4 below.

Table 3: Micromine (2011) Beskauga Resource @ Au Cut-off 0.2 g/t

Category	Tonnes ('000 tonnes)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)
Indicated	111,919	0.45	1.43	0.29	0.0023
Inferred	224,450	0.35	1.28	0.18	0.0035
No Category	106,373	0.47	-	0.19	0.0101
Total	**442,741**	**0.40**	**1.33**	**0.21**	**0.0048**

Table 4: CSA Global (2013) Beskauga Resource @ Au Cut-off 0.2 g/t

Category	Tonnes ('000 tonnes)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)
Indicated	226,141	0.40	1.31	0.25	0.0024
Inferred	272,684	0.35	1.05	0.15	0.0046
Total	**498,825**	**0.37**	**1.17**	**0.20**	**0.0035**

12.2 Geosure Estimate 2015

During December 2014 and January 2015 Geosure reviewed data supplied by Copperbelt. This review was followed by interpretation, modelling and resource estimation being performed to JORC Code (2012) standards.

12.1.1 Interpretation and Modelling

The Beskauga deposit was modelled using Surpac 6.0 software. A digital terrain model was created for topography by using drill collar elevations. Closed 'wireframe' solids were created to define geological domains. All modelling was completed in supplied in local co-ordinate system, Gauss-Kruger (Pulkovo-42, Zone 13).

Domains were generated on the basis of lithological logging and analytical data. Four domains were generated for the deposit. Firstly, the 'barren' intrusive dykes which are interpreted as late stage intrusions which postdate mineralisation (Figure 7). The second domain, the mineralized domain, which in the central part of the ore body is interpreted to be an N-S elongate vertical body in the order of 1,200 metres in length in a north-south direction and some 300 to 500 metres in an east west direction. The main mineralised zone remains open to the north and south and drilling in these directions has identified mineralisation which is potentially an extension of the main mineralised body, however lack of drill hole density precludes this extrapolation. The Beskauga 'main' mineralisation and the interpreted dykes are shown in Figure 19.

The third domain consisted of mineralisation outside of the main zone described above, but was interpreted to be porphyry style mineralisation. The only difference with this mineralisation and that of Domain 2 was that there is a lack of drill support which precludes a robust interpretation.

The final domain was to the southern extent of known mineralisation at Beskauga, and the mineralisation is interpreted to be epithermal. Drill density in this domain is also limited.

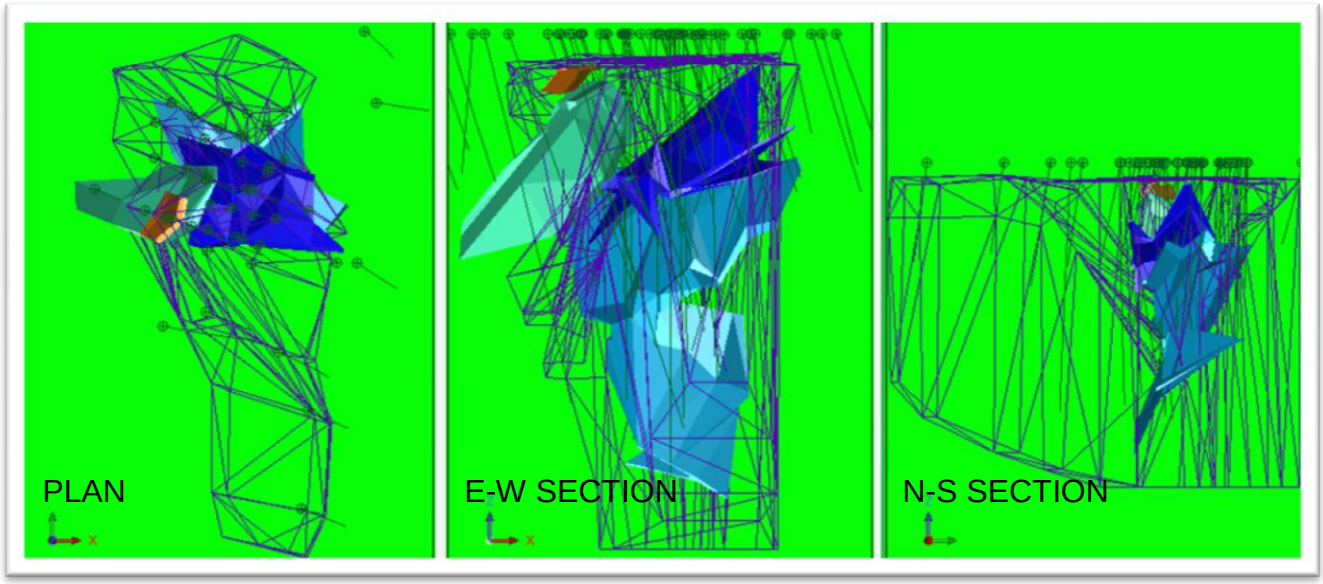

Figure 19: Beskauga Interpreted Main Mineralised Core with Late Stage Dykes (solid)

A DTM of topography was generated from elevation data provided by Copperbelt for drill collars, the data was projected beyond the extents of the block model to form a surface. This data was supplied extracted from the drill database and was provided in the Gauss-Kruger (Pulkovo-42, Zone 13) co-ordinate system.

12.2 Statistical Analysis

Detailed statistical analyses was conducted upon the dataset, including a review of the limited quality control data. Statistics were reviewed for gold, copper, silver and molybdenum.

The drillhole results were composited so as to assist in optimizing sample support. A composite length of 1 metre was considered appropriate as it approximated the average sample length and it is believed that distance preserved short-scale variability downhole and would minimise smearing.

Distribution and descriptive statistics were completed for composited Au, Cu, Ag and Mo data within the 4 domain domains described earlier. The statistical characteristics of this data was then analysed to determine an appropriate estimation method and to assess whether any significant outliers were contained within the data.

12.2.1 Gold Statistics

Table 5 is a summary of the statistics of the raw composited Au data.

Table 5: Summary Statistics for Beskauga 1 metre Au Composites - Uncut

	Domain 1	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4
Minimum Value	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum Value	0.3	155.7	7.5	5.0
10th Percentile	0.020	0.100	0.390	0.03
90th Percentile	0.065	0.802	0.280	0.735
Mean	0.038	0.423	0.146	0.322
Variance	0.001	1.778	0.078	0.461
Standard Deviation	0.034	1.334	0.280	0.679
Coefficient of Variation	0.895	3.156	1.910	2.105

Figures 20 to 23 show histograms of results for 1 metre gold composites.

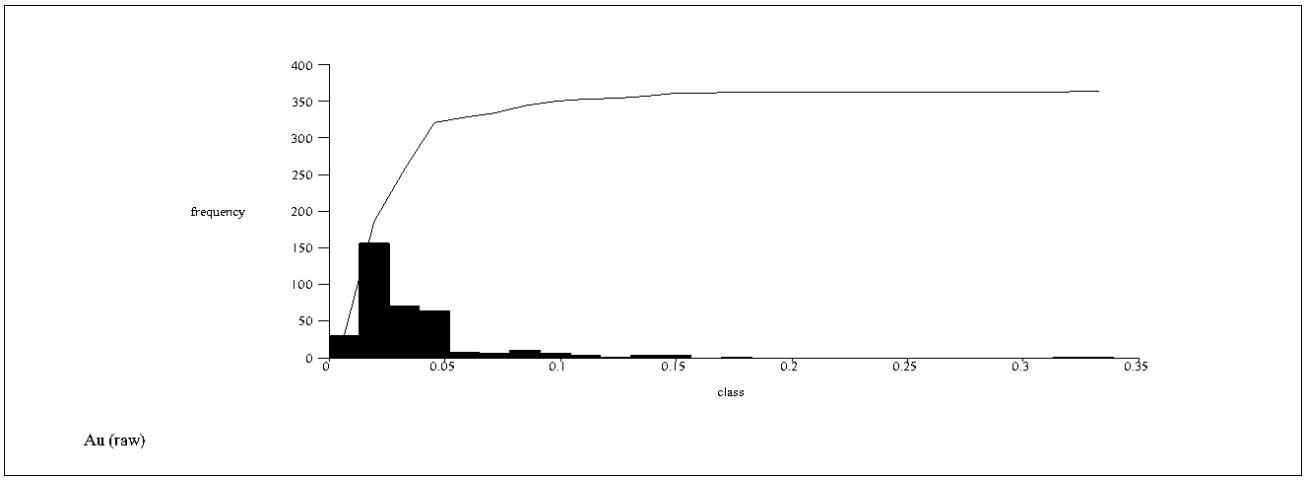

Figure 20: 1 metre Uncut Au Composites - Domain 1

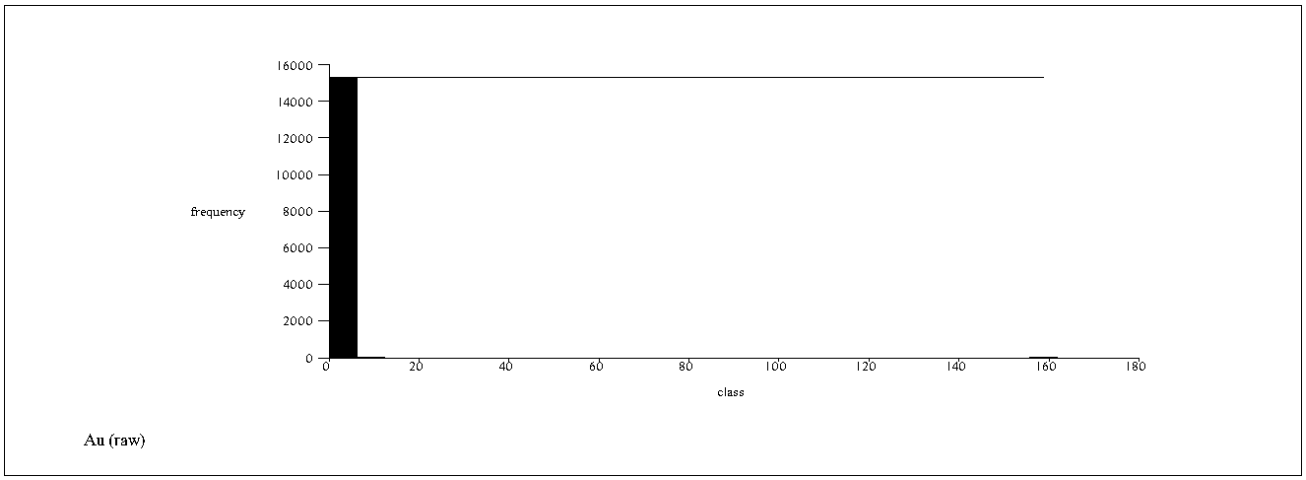

Figure 21: 1 metre Uncut Au Composites - Domain 2

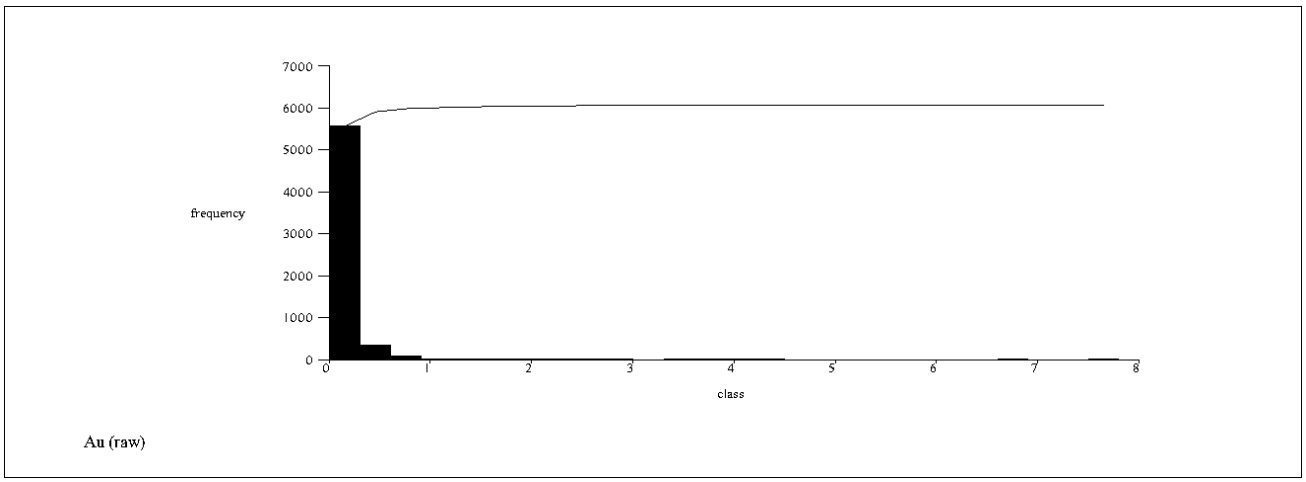

Figure 22: 1 metre Uncut Au Composites - Domain 3

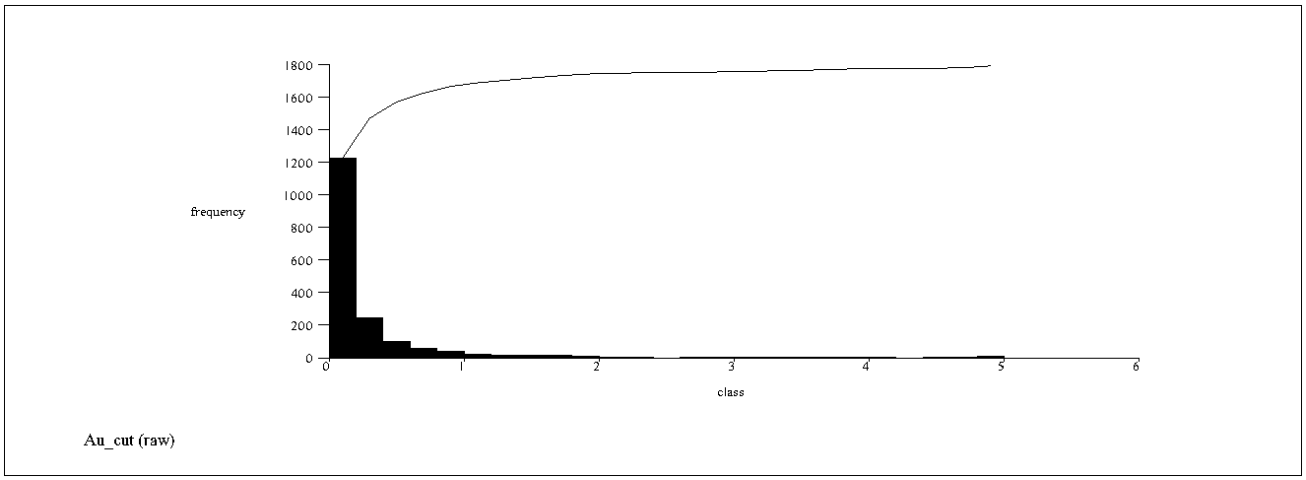

Figure 23: 1 metre Uncut Au Composites - Domain 4

Results for Au described a log-normal distribution. Histogram analysis indicted that there were outliers present. The coefficient of variation (CofV) results for domains 2 to 4 were significantly greater than 1, indicating a mixed sample populations and the possible influence of outliers. On review of the statistics it was decided to employ a 5 g/t cut-off for gold. Table 6 shows the summary statistics for gold at a 5 g/t cut-off grade and Figures 24 to 27 show corresponding histograms.

The log-normal distribution with the absence of significant outliers indicated that ordinary kriging was an appropriate estimation method for gold grades at the Beskauga deposit. It should be noted that CofV values for Domains 3 and 4 possibly indicate mixed sample populations, even though none was obvious in histogram review. When more data becomes available it is recommended that further domaining is done in these areas to facilitate a better estimate.

Table 6: Summary Statistics for Beskauga 1 metre Au Composites – 5 g/t Au Cut-off

	Domain 1	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4
Minimum Value	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum Value	0.3	5.0	4.4	5.0
10th Percentile	0.020	0.100	0.039	0.030
90th Percentile	0.065	0.800	0.279	0.735
Mean	0.038	0.412	0.144	0.322
Variance	0.001	0.197	0.062	0.461
Standard Deviation	0.034	0.443	0.249	0.679
Coefficient of Variation	0.895	1.077	1.726	2.105

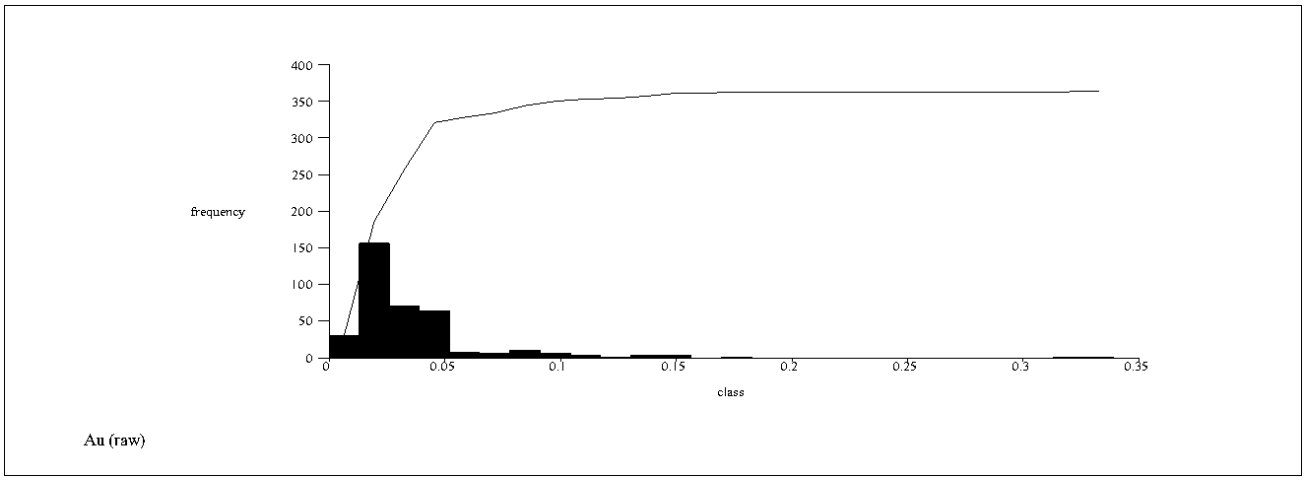

Figure 24: 1 metre Au Composites - Domain 1 – 5 g/t Au Cut-off

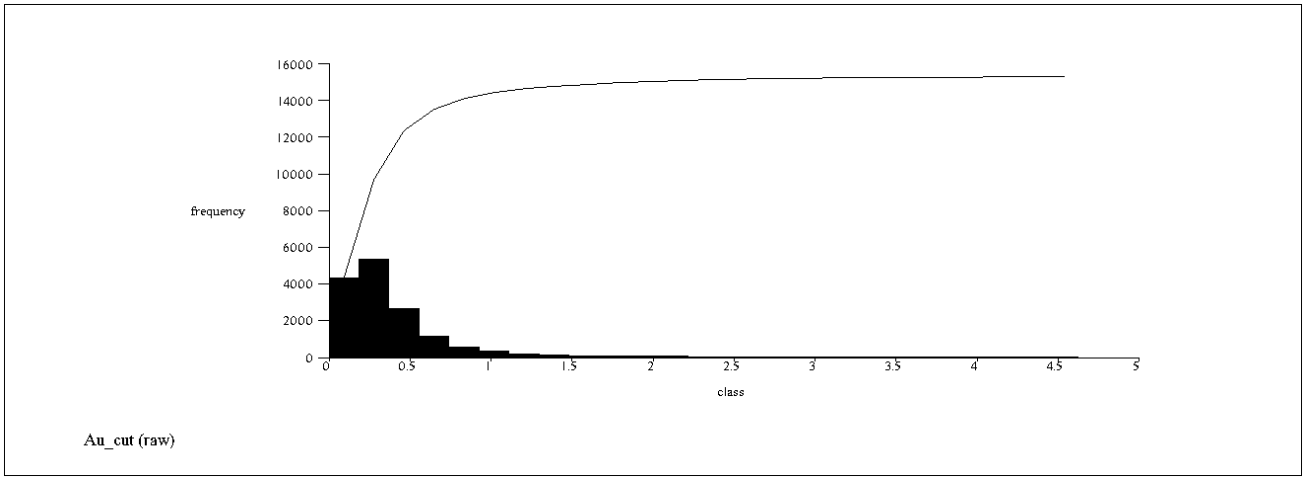

Figure 25: 1 metre Au Composites - Domain 2 – 5 g/t Au Cut-off

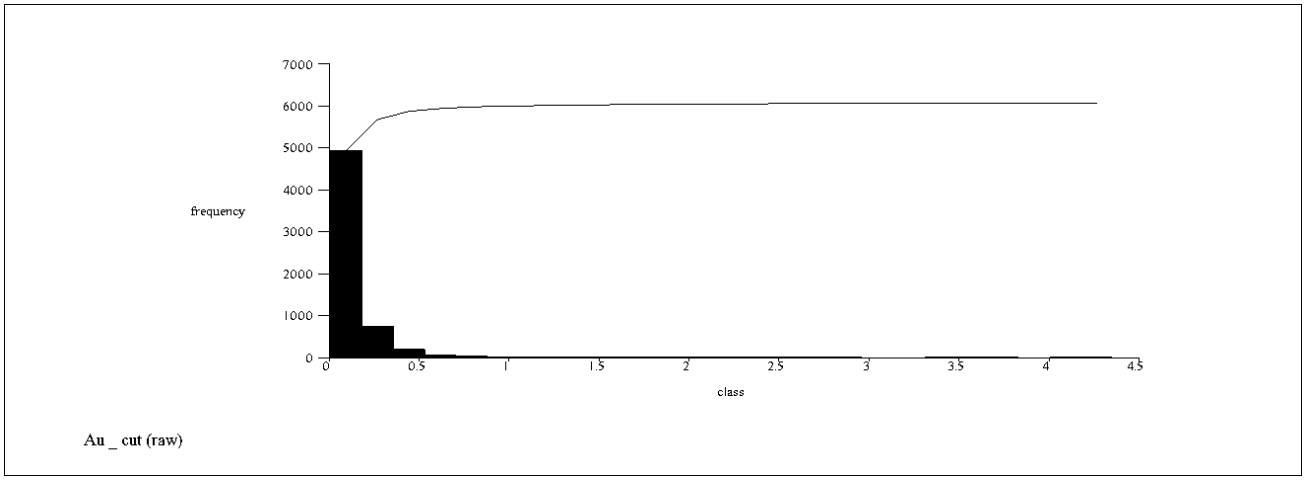

Figure 26: 1 metre Au Composites - Domain 3 – 5 g/t Au Cut-off

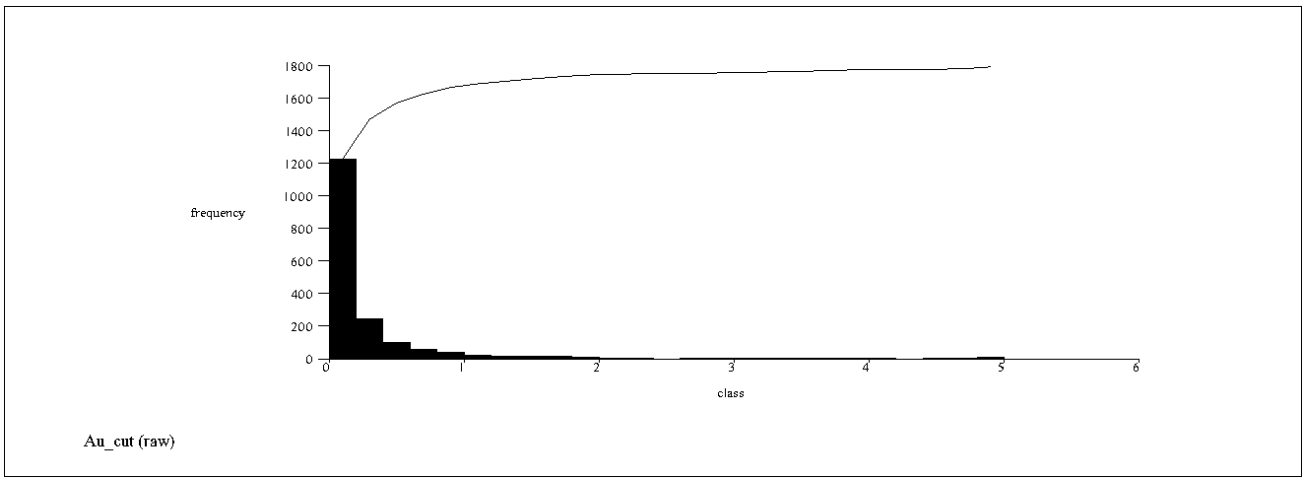

Figure 27: 1 metre Au Composites - Domain 4 – 5 g/t Au Cut-off

12.2.2 Copper Statistics

Below in Table 7 is a summary of the statistics of the composited Cu data.

Table 7: Summary Statistics for Beskauga 1 metre Cu Composites – Uncut

	Domain 1	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4
Minimum Value	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum Value	6100.0	25354.3	43858.0	3266.0
10th Percentile	0.000	595.100	70.000	0.000
90th Percentile	1469.500	5370.800	1890.855	279.000
Mean	468.329	2656.463	801.262	119.426
Variance	626401.700	6054553.000	1790627.000	51350.040
Standard Deviation	791.455	2460.600	1338.143	226.605
Coefficient of Variation	1.690	0.926	1.670	1.897

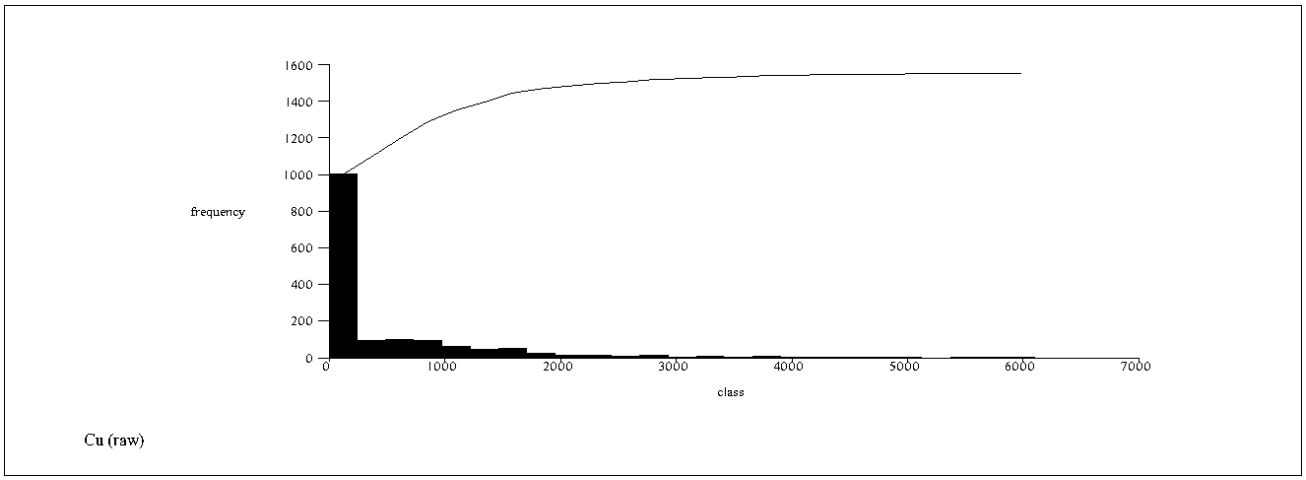

Figure 28: 1 metre Uncut Cu Composites - Domain 1

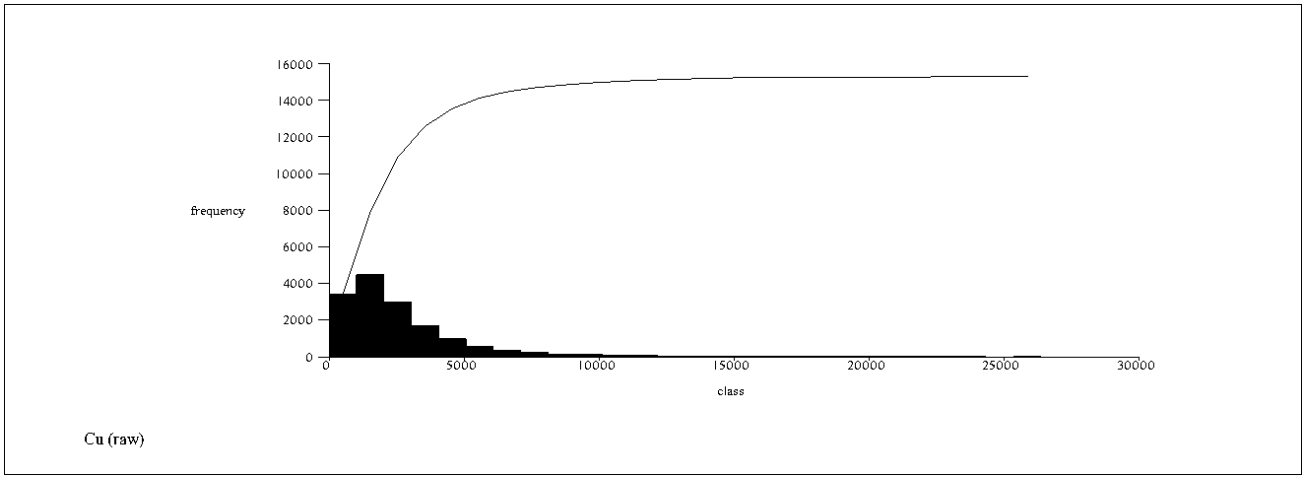

Figure 29: 1 metre Uncut Cu Composites - Domain 2

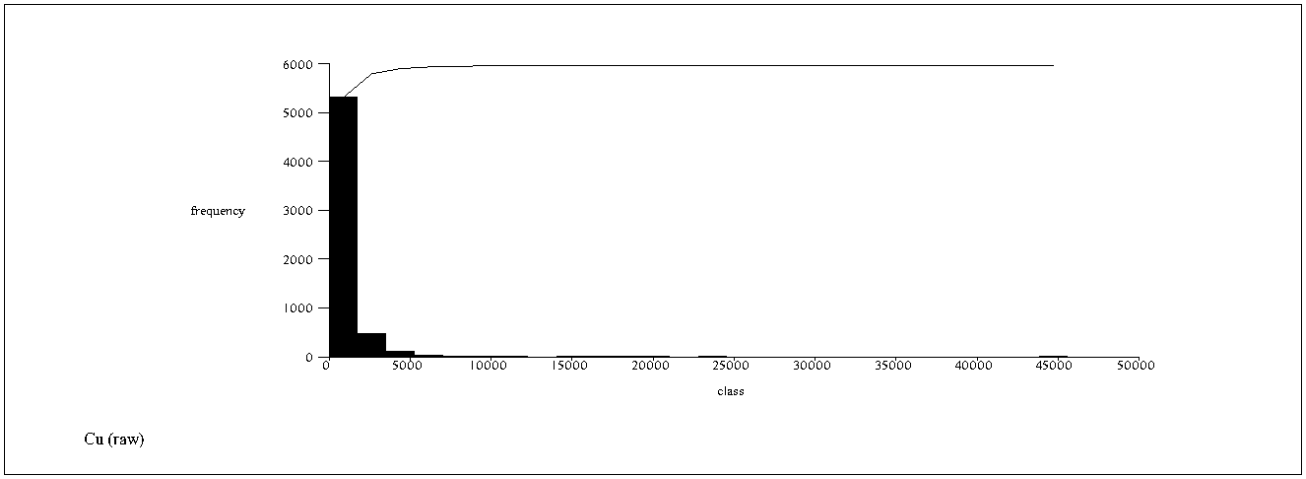

Figure 30: 1 metre Uncut Cu Composites - Domain 3

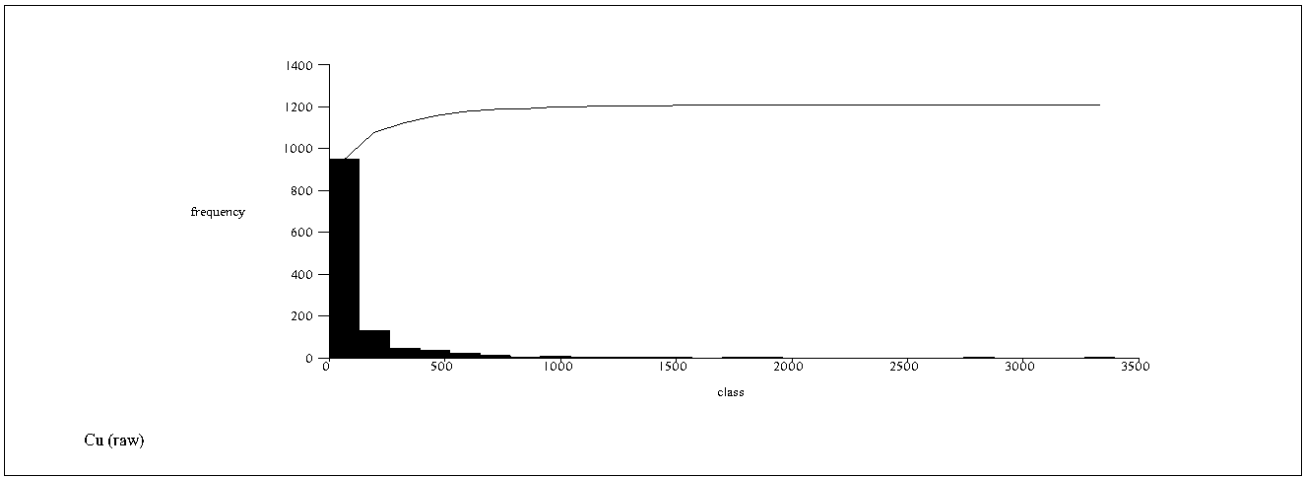

Figure 31: 1 metre Uncut Cu Composites - Domain 4

Results for Cu generally describe a log-normal distribution (Figures 28 to 31). Histogram analysis indicated that no significant outliers were present and as such no top-cut for Cu was employed in further processing. The CofV for Domain 2 of 0.93 indicated no significant influence from mixed sample populations or outliers. Domains 1 and 4 represent zones where copper is a distributed in lower concentrations and the impact of minor element estimates in these areas is negligible at this stage. There may be mixed sample populations represented in Domain 3, this is primarily a function of the lack of data precluding more detailed interpretation. It is recommended that with the accumulation of more data that the interpretation of Domain 3 is revised. It is good practise to revise interpretations with the accumulation of new data.

Based on the log-normal distribution with the absence of significant outliers has indicated that OK methodologies are an appropriate estimation method of Cu grades.

12.2.3 Silver & Molybdenum Statistics

Statistics for both silver and molybdenum were examined in the same manner. Summary silver statistics for Domain 2, the main mineralised domain, are shown below in Table 8. Figure 32 is histogram of 1 metre uncut silver composites. On review of silver statistics it was decided to employ a 10 g/t Ag cut-off for further processing, the statistics at a 10 g/t Ag cut-off are shown in Table 8 and the histogram of composite values shown in Figure 33.

Summary molybdenum statistics for Domain 2 are shown below in Table 9. Figure 34 is histogram of 1 metre uncut molybdenum composites. On review of molybdenum statistics it was decided to employ a 500 ppm Mo cut-off for further processing, the statistics at a 500 ppm Mo cut-off are shown in Table 9 and the histogram of composite values shown in Figure 35.

Table 8: Summary Statistics for Beskauga 1 metre Ag Composites

	Uncut	@ 10 g/t Ag Cut-off
Minimum Value	0.0	0.0
Maximum Value	90.2	10.0
10th Percentile	0.500	0.500
90th Percentile	2.700	2.690
Mean	1.307	1.262
Variance	3.463	1.579
Standard Deviation	1.861	0.996
Coefficient of Variation	1.424	1.019

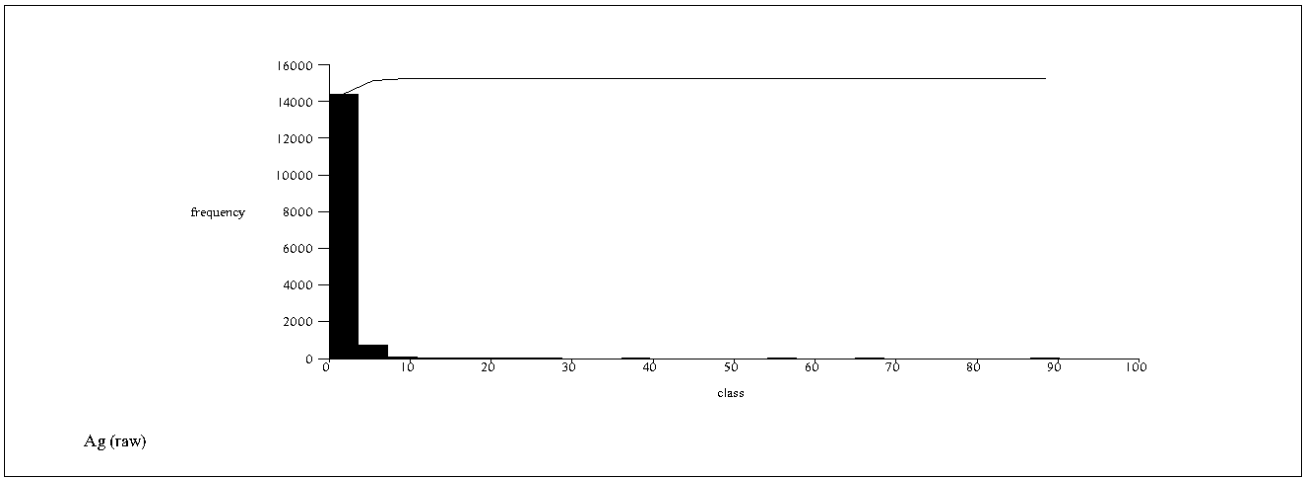

Figure 32: 1 metre Uncut Ag Composites - Domain 2

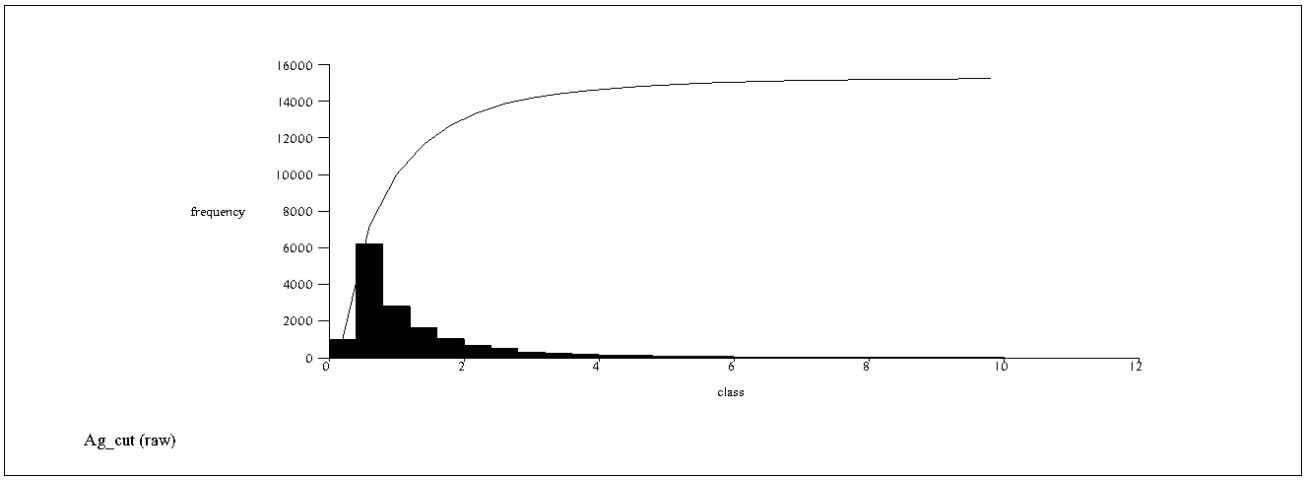

Figure 33: 1 metre Ag Composites - Domain 2 – 10 g/t Ag Cut-off

Table 9: Summary Statistics for Beskauga 1 metre Mo Composites

	Uncut	@ 500 ppm Mo Cut-off
Minimum Value	0.0	0.0
Maximum Value	4378.9	500.0
10th Percentile	2.000	2.000
90th Percentile	39.060	38.790
Mean	20.936	18.418
Variance	4936.798	1003.027
Standard Deviation	70.262	31.671
Coefficient of Variation	3.356	1.720

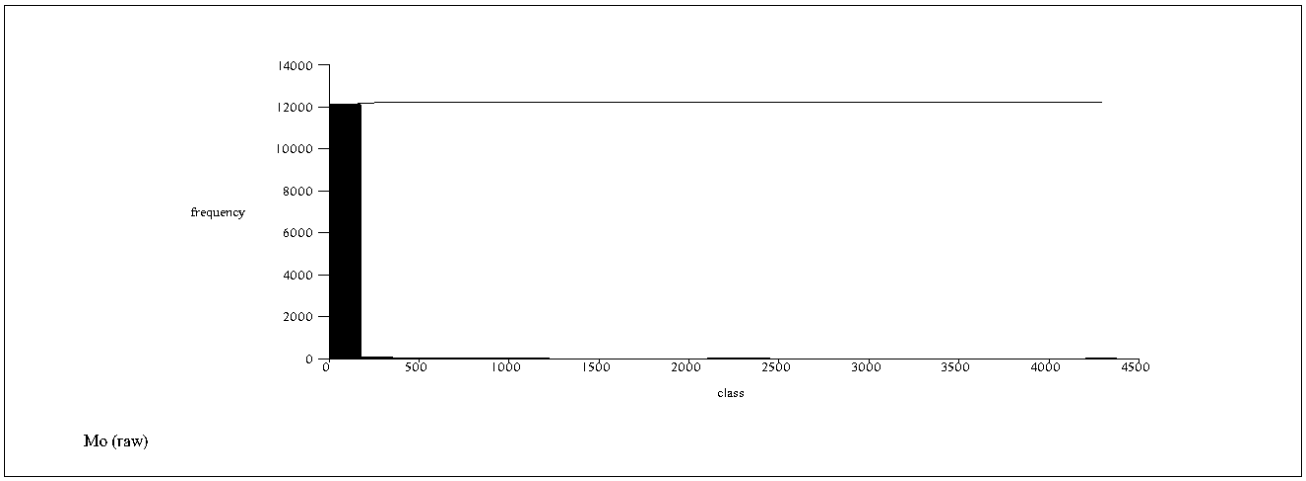

Figure 34: 1 metre Uncut Mo Composites - Domain 2

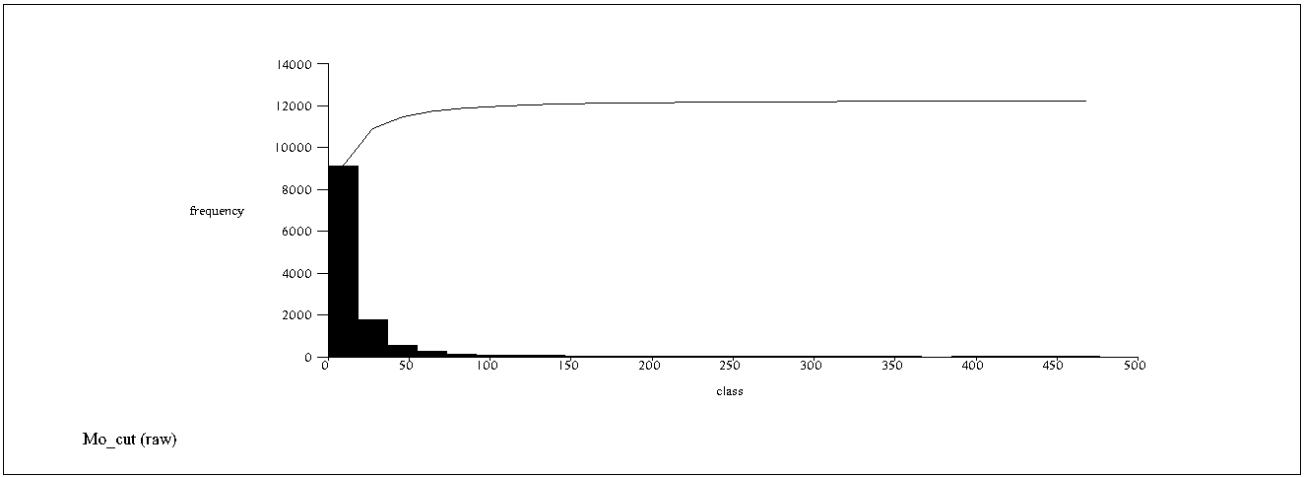

Figure 35: 1 metre Mo Composites - Domain 2 – 500 ppm Mo Cut-off

Based on the distributions and statistics for silver and molybdenum and after the application of cut-off grades it was considered that ordinary kriging was an acceptable estimation method to utilise.

No domains were defined on the basis of oxidation state. Geosure was informed that all material sampled, and subsequently included in resource estimate, was fresh rock and that transitional and oxide material was barren. As a function of this estimations were constrained to fresh material.

12.3 Variography

Variography is used to describe the spatial variability of an attribute. This variability is measured in the form of a mathematical model known as a variogram. These models when used with a kriging algorithm will attempt to recreate the spatial continuity determined through variogram modelling.

The variography on the Beskauga project was completed on the composite drill data. These composites were of 1 metre in length within interpreted geological domain boundaries. Variograms were calculated and modelled in Surpac 6.0. The rotations reported are as per Surpac default parameters.

Variograms were modelled by using composited intervals within domain boundaries, cut-off grades described earlier were used for gold, silver and molybdenum. A series of semi-variograms were generated to determine the direction of the maximum continuity of gold distribution. When semi-variograms were modelled, it was found that the direction is close to 67.5 degrees for the main portion of the deposit. Results of gold variogram modelling is shown in Figure 36 and is tabulated in Table 10.

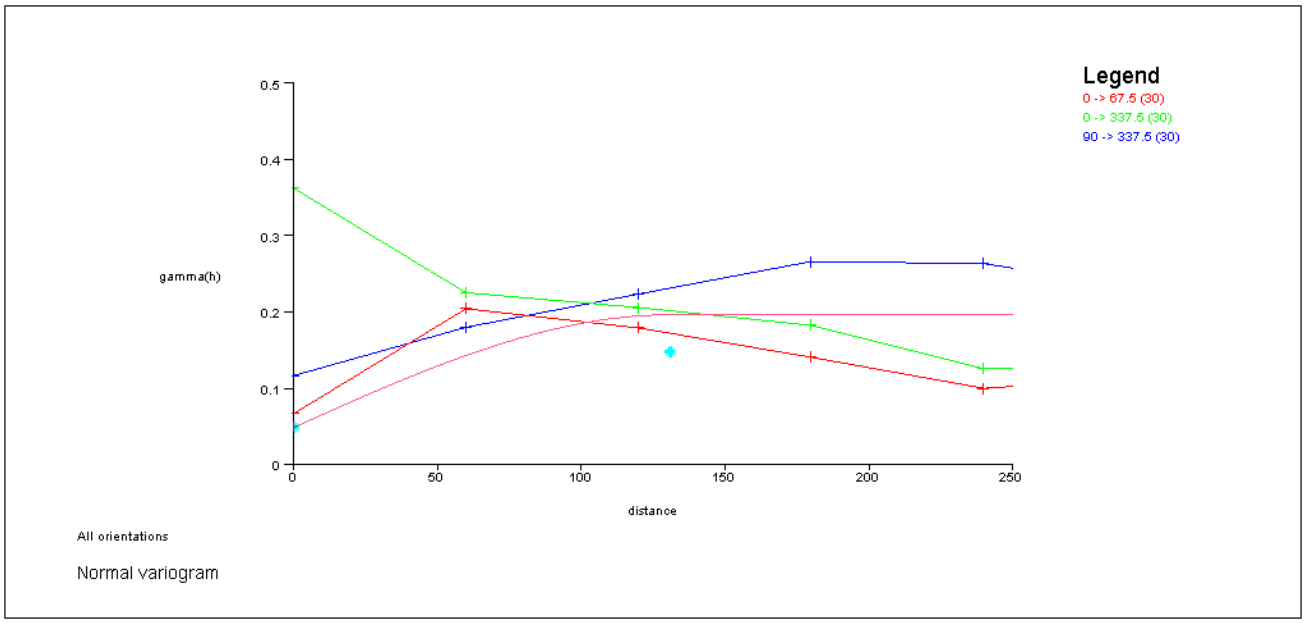

Figure 36: Au Variogram Model – Beskauga Main

Similarly variograms were modelled for copper, silver and molybdenum and are shown in Figures 37 to 39 respectively. All variogram parameters are shown in Table 10.

Separate variograms were generated for Beskauga South as the mineralisation is believed to be of an epithermal genesis, distinct from mineralisation discovered in other parts of the deposit. The resulting variogram modelling produced a poor to moderate result which is believed a function of the size of the data set and current knowledge about controls on mineralisation.

Due to the lack of silver assay data at Beskauga South a linear relationship between gold and silver was assumed and the gold variogram used to estimate silver values, if a linear relationship exists then the spatial variability should also be related. The lack of informing data and detailed geological understanding at Beskauga South should be taken into account when considering the values estimated, there is significant risk attached to using these numbers without further work.

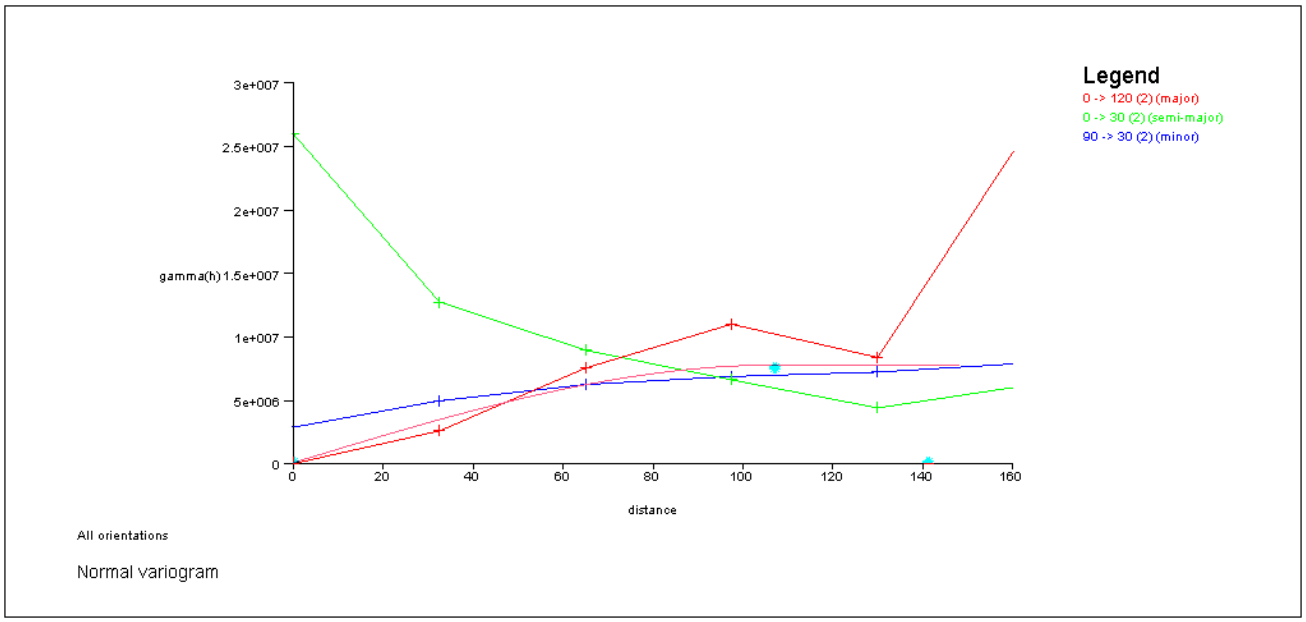

Figure 37: Cu Variogram Model – Beskauga Main

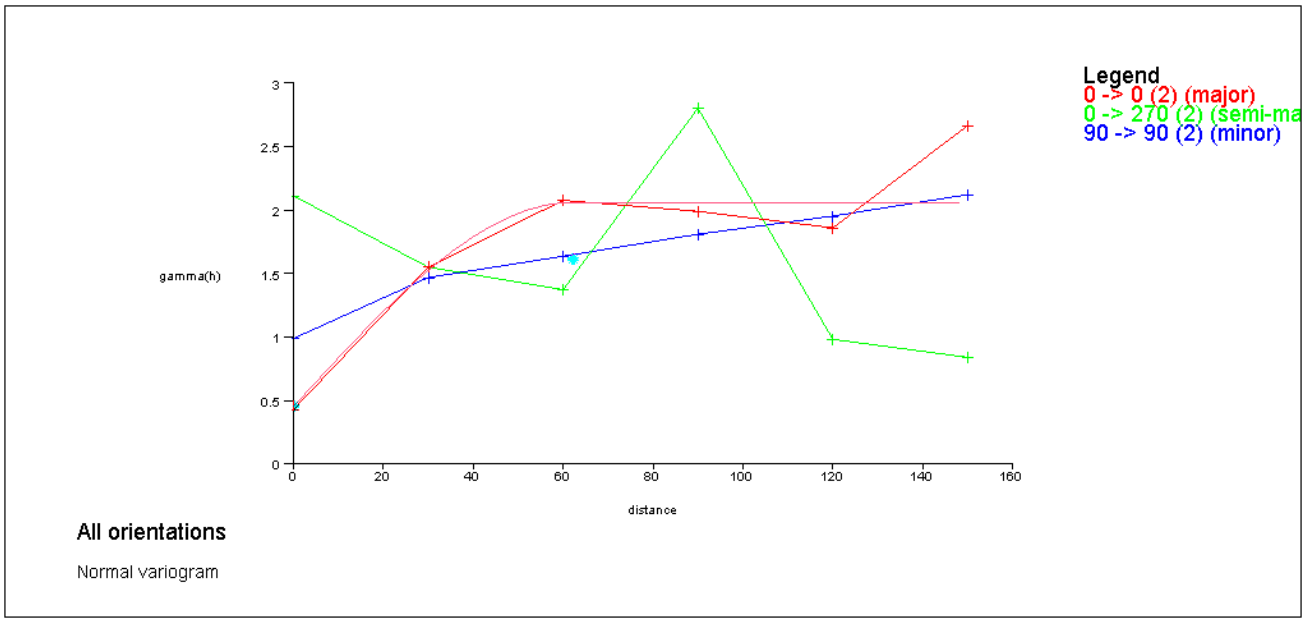

Figure 38: Ag Variogram Model – Beskauga Main

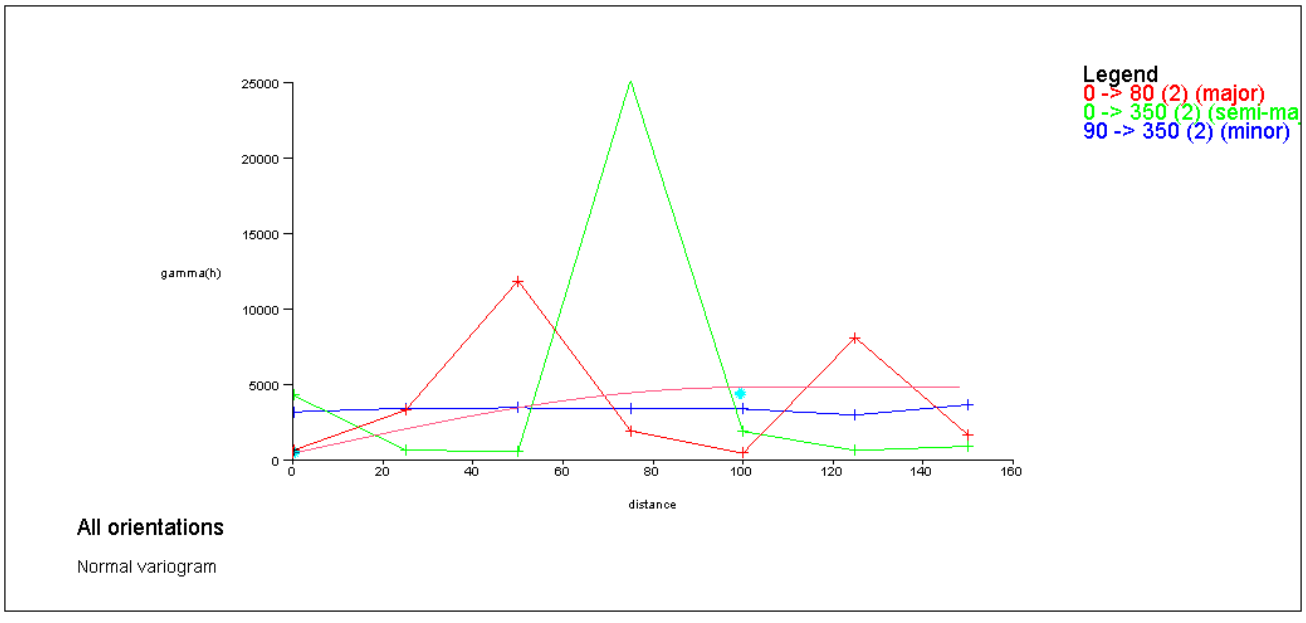

Figure 39: Mo Variogram Model – Beskauga Main

Table 10: Variogram Parameters

	Nugget	Cumulative Sill	Range	Bearing	Plunge	Dip	Anisotropy *major: semi*	Anisotropy *major: minor*
Beskauga Main								
Gold	0.048535	0.196647	131.150	0	0	0	1	1
Copper	100605.0	7802189	141.320	0	0	0	2	3
Silver	0.450082	2.060222	62.307	0	0	0	1	1
Molybdenum	410.1651	4777.150	99.406	0	0	0	1	1
Beskauga South								
Gold	0.041679	0.351705	32.570	100	0	-10	1	3
Silver	0.041679	0.351705	32.570	100	0	-10	1	3

12.4 Block Modelling

A 3 dimensional block model was constructed using Surpac 6.0 mining software. The block model was constructed with a parent cell size of 25mN by 25mE and 10mRL. These cells were further sub-blocked to 6.25mN by 6.25mE and 2.5mRL. All relevant attributes were coded into the block model.

A bulk density of 2.76 g/cm^3 was utilized on the instruction of Copperbelt management. It is understood that this measurement was based on internal studies perform by Copperbelt unknown to Geosure. This number is in line with rocks of this type. No differential has been in regards to oxidation state, alteration or lithology. All material has been considered as fresh as discussed earlier.

The block model was validated in detail using Surpac. The following validation checks were performed:

- Wireframe and block model volume comparisons.
- Visual validation of block model attributes in plan, section and 3 dimensions.
- Individual block audits.
- Block model comparison with composite grades

No errors were detected as part of the validation process and as a result the block model is considered robust.

12.5 Grade Estimation

Grade estimation was performed using ordinary kriging methodologies in Surpac mining software. Grade estimates were constrained to within the mineralized geological domain as described previously. Grade estimation parameters were derived from several trials and included comparing block estimates to mean composite drill grade, estimation parameters are detailed in Table 10. Estimation data was recorded for each estimation pass and recorded as part of the block model. Geological domains were considered as hard boundaries.

Where drill densities were sufficient to allow detailed interpretation estimations were constrained by wireframes. All mineralisation outside these zones, where detailed interpretation was unachievable, were localised by using a restricted search ellipse. Maximum search distance within wireframes was 300 metres and outside of wireframes 150 metres. The minimum number of samples was 2 and the maximum 12.

The estimation parameters used for grade estimations are detailed below: variogram details are in Table 10. Spherical variogram models were used.

Comparison between estimated block model grades and composites grades is detailed in Table 11 below. Major elements compared very well, however minor elements comparison resulted in a poor result. Time constraints prevented further work with the estimation of these elements but the results should be reviewed before these results are used in further work.

Table 11: Comparison of Composite Grades and Estimated Grades

	Composite Grade	Block Model Grade
Gold	0.33	0.32
Copper	0.24	0.23
Silver	1.26	0.81
Molybdenum	0.0018	0.0014

At Beskauga South only gold and silver grades were estimated as other elements are only present in trace amounts.

12.6 Resource Reporting

The Beskauga Mineral Resource Estimate has been prepared by Mr. Michael Montgomery Director of Geosure Exploration & Mining Solutions Pty Ltd, and is reported according to the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code 2012). Mr. Montgomery has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined the by JORC Code.

The resource classification used is based primarily on search and interpolation parameters and the exploration grid density. Specific requirements concerning the minimum number of samples and distance to informing samples used for grade estimation for each block were considered, and the results were coded to the block model. The model was interrogated visually against drillholes to reconcile resources classes.

Geosure have classified the Mineral Resource into both Indicated and Inferred categories, with the indicated category being the area described by greater drill density and hence better definition and understanding. Areas outside of this area of increased drill support have been classified as Inferred. The Resource has also been segregated into Beskauga Main and Beskauga South due to the different geological nature of the mineral accumulations.

The Beskauga Resource is detailed in Appendix A. The Beskauga Resource is based on the estimated grades in the block model spatially constrained by geological and statistical parameters. The Mineral Resource reported is given at a range of gold cut off grades applied to estimated values in the block model.

Table 12 shows a summary of the Beskauga Mineral Resource at a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t gold.

Table 12: Beskauga Main & South Resource Summary @ 0.2 g/t Au Cut-off

			Beskauga Main			
	Volume (m^3)	*Tonnes*	*Au (g/t)*	*Cu (%)*	*Ag (g/t)*	*Mo (%)*
Inferred	111,100,683	306,637,887	0.37	0.20	0.51	0.001
Indicated	89,798,927	247,845,038	0.42	0.30	1.18	0.002
Total	**200,899,608**	**554,482,921**	**0.39**	**0.24**	**0.81**	**0.001**
			Beskauga South			
	Volume (m^3)	*Tonnes*	*Au (g/t)*	*Cu (%)*	*Ag (g/t)*	*Mo (%)*
Inferred	12,518,800	34,551,883	0.60	-	0.34	-
Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**12,518,800**	**34,551,883**	**0.60**	**-**	**0.34**	**-**

13.0 CONCLUSIONS

Geosure has completed the resource estimate of the Beskauga Deposit resources. The following observations were made;

- Database – minor errors were detected within the database that were readily resolved, it is suggested these errors may be resolved by storing data in a secure format as opposed to Excel spreadsheets.
- Logging – there appears to be a differential in logging styles and a number of different variants on one rock type making interpretation more difficult, this problem probably amplified by lithological descriptions being in Cyrillic.
- Interpretation – further understanding on the controls on minor elements would provide better estimates. As would details on late stage faulting, dykes etc…
- Process - protocols are in line with industry standards.
- Quality Control – procedure is sound, analysis and interpretation is the key to timely resolution of issues.
- Bulk Densities – different lithologies, oxidation states etc… should be represented by differing densities estimated and coded into the model.

In brief Beskauga represents an advanced exploration project that shows good signs of economic potential. It is suggested that next stages focus on metallurgical and engineering studies that feed into scoping works on economics. This work would include but not be limited to;

- Understanding of metallurgical properties of deposit,
- Pit optimisation,
- Engineering including geotechnical drilling,
- Economic scoping study to identify potential,
- Further drilling to define margins and to identify new resources.

It is believed that the quantifying of potential economics will focus future work programs by the development of a scope of work for ongoing work.

14.0 DECLARATIONS BY GEOSURE MINING & EXPLORATION SOLUTIONS PTY LTD

14.1 Independence

Geosure is an independent consulting firm providing specialist technical services to the resource industry both in Australia and overseas from its office in Coolum. Services include technical audits, project reviews, valuations, independent expert reports, project management, resource reports and corporate level advice.

This report has been prepared independently in accordance with the JORC Code. The author has no interest in Copperbelt or its related parties, or to any mineral properties included in this report. Fees for the report are being levied at market rates and are in no way contingent upon the conclusions outlined in this report.

14.2 Qualifications

The author of this Mr Michael Montgomery, Director, of Geosure Mining and Exploration Solutions Pty Ltd. Mr Montgomery is a geologist of 21 years experienced gained as a geologist in Australia, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Brazil, Spain, Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo and the US. Mr Montgomery has operated as consultant with Geosure since 1999 and is involved with the evaluation, management, resource estimation, target generation, scoping studies and reporting of mineral assets throughout the world. He is a member of AIG and AusIMM (CP) in good standing.

14.3 Competent Person Statement

This report was prepared by Michael Montgomery who has relevant experience in the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration. He is deemed a Competent Person according to the definition explained in the JORC Code (2012). By signing this report, we hereby confirm that the reporting terminology, mineral resource classification, and estimation results in this report are compliant with the policy and procedures as specified by the JORC Code.

15.0 References

Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code), (2012). JORC Committee

Dostyk Project in Kazakhstan – JORC Standards Exploration Report (2011), Copperbelt AG

Dostyk Resource Estimation of the Beskauga Cu-Au Porphyry Prospect (2011), Micromine Consulting

Modelling and Resource Estimation Copperbelt AG Beskauga Au-Ag-Cu-Mo Project (2013), CSA Global

Monograph 23 - Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimation – The AusIMM Guide to Good Practice. The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

Preliminary Project Evaluation on Beskauga Porphyry Copper/Gold Deposit, Pavlodar Province, Republic of Kazakhstan (2012), Geosure Pty Ltd

http://copperbeltlimited.com (Dec 2014 – Jan 2015), Copperbelt Ag

APPENDIX A – BESKAUGA MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Beskauga Resource Summary

	COG	Resource Category	Volume (m^3)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (ozs)	Au (kg)	Cu (%)	Cu (t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (ozs)	Ag (kg)	Mo (%)	Mo (t)
Beskauga Main	**0.00**	Inferred	6,799,212,695	18,765,827,039	0.01	6,332,236	196,955	0.02	3,433,812	0.04	25,519,071	343,381	0.000	3,971
		Indicated	130,787,305	360,972,964	0.33	3,800,061	118,195	0.27	987,271	1.06	12,251,991	98,727	0.002	7,398
		Total	6,929,999,999	19,126,800,000	0.02	10,082,180	313,591	0.02	4,421,084	0.06	37,175,701	442,108	0.000	11,255
Beskauga South		Inferred	1,890,000,001	5,216,399,997	0.00	770,702	23,971			0.00	683,443	21,257		
		Total	1,890,000,001	5,216,399,997	0.00	770,702	23,971			0.00	683,443	21,257		
		Inferred	*8,689,212,696*	*23,982,227,036*	*0.01*	*7,102,938*	*220,926*	*0.01*	*3,433,812*	*0.03*	*26,202,513*	*364,639*	*0.000*	*3,971*
Total		*Indicated*	*130,787,305*	*360,972,964*	*0.33*	*3,800,061*	*118,195*	*0.27*	*987,271*	*1.06*	*12,251,991*	*98,727*	*0.002*	*7,398*
		Total	*8,820,000,001*	*24,343,200,000*	*0.01*	*10,902,999*	*339,121*	*0.02*	*4,421,084*	*0.05*	*38,454,504*	*463,366*	*0.000*	*11,369*
Beskauga Main	**0.10**	Inferred	236,533,398	652,832,180	0.25	5,167,544	160,729	0.19	1,267,226	0.38	8,048,681	126,723	0.001	3,427
		Indicated	120,774,317	333,337,116	0.35	3,746,751	116,537	0.28	936,474	1.08	11,594,491	93,647	0.002	6,918
		Total	357,307,714	986,169,293	0.28	8,915,710	277,310	0.22	2,203,700	0.62	19,678,656	220,370	0.001	10,348
Beskauga South		Inferred	20,896,852	57,675,305	0.42	770,702	23,971			0.37	683,443	21,257		
		Total	20,896,852	57,675,305	0.42	770,702	23,971			0.37	683,443	21,257		
		Inferred	*257,430,250*	*710,507,485*	*0.26*	*5,938,245*	*184,700*	*0.18*	*1,267,226*	*0.38*	*8,732,124*	*147,980*	*0.000*	*3,427*
Total		*Indicated*	*120,774,317*	*333,337,116*	*0.35*	*3,746,751*	*116,537*	*0.28*	*936,474*	*1.08*	*11,594,491*	*93,647*	*0.002*	*6,918*
		Total	*378,204,567*	*1,043,844,601*	*0.29*	*9,684,996*	*301,237*	*0.21*	*2,203,700*	*0.61*	*20,326,615*	*241,627*	*0.001*	*10,345*
Beskauga Main	**0.15**	Inferred	155,798,242	430,003,149	0.31	4,300,685	133,766	0.20	849,866	0.44	6,114,369	84,987	0.001	3,111
		Indicated	105,265,626	290,533,128	0.38	3,581,609	111,400	0.29	838,646	1.13	10,576,118	83,865	0.002	6,258
		Total	261,063,866	720,536,273	0.34	7,882,334	245,168	0.23	1,688,512	0.72	16,689,551	168,851	0.001	9,370
Beskauga South		Inferred	16,322,145	45,049,114	0.50	721,989	22,456			0.36	521,066	16,207		
		Total	16,322,145	45,049,114	0.50	721,989	22,456			0.36	521,066	16,207		
		Inferred	*172,120,387*	*475,052,263*	*0.33*	*5,022,674*	*156,223*	*0.18*	*849,866*	*0.43*	*6,635,435*	*101,194*	*0.001*	*3,111*
Total		*Indicated*	*105,265,626*	*290,533,128*	*0.38*	*3,581,609*	*111,400*	*0.29*	*838,646*	*1.13*	*10,576,118*	*83,865*	*0.002*	*6,258*
		Total	*277,386,013*	*765,585,391*	*0.35*	*8,604,283*	*267,623*	*0.22*	*1,688,512*	*0.70*	*17,211,553*	*185,058*	*0.001*	*9,369*

Beskauga Main	**0.20**	Inferred	111,100,683	306,637,887	0.37	3,614,518	112,424	1970	0.20	604,007	0.51	5,003,809	60,401	9	0.001	2,731
		Indicated	89,798,927	247,845,038	0.42	3,340,057	103,887	2953	0.30	731,806	1.18	9,436,981	73,181	21	0.002	5,309
		Total	200,899,608	554,482,921	0.39	6,953,393	216,275	2409	0.24	1,335,813	0.81	14,447,281	133,581	15	0.001	8,042
Beskauga South		Inferred	12,518,800	34,551,883	0.60	664,615	20,672				0.34	372,569	11,588			
		Total	12,518,800	34,551,883	0.60	664,615	20,672				0.34	372,569	11,588			
		Inferred	*123,619,483*	*341,189,770*	*0.39*	*4,279,132*	*133,096*	*1770*	*0.18*	*604,007*	*0.49*	*5,376,378*	*71,989*	*8*	*0.001*	*2,731*
Total		*Indicated*	*89,798,927*	*247,845,038*	*0.42*	*3,340,057*	*103,887*	*2953*	*0.30*	*731,806*	*1.18*	*9,436,981*	*73,181*	*21*	*0.002*	*5,309*
		Total	*213,418,410*	*589,034,808*	*0.40*	*7,619,190*	*236,983*	*2268*	*0.23*	*1,335,813*	*0.78*	*14,813,359*	*145,169*	*14*	*0.001*	*8,040*
Beskauga Main	**0.25**	Inferred	85,454,199	235,853,590	0.41	3,104,746	96,568	1930	0.19	455,189	0.55	4,207,291	45,519	9	0.001	2,105
		Indicated	71,004,493	195,972,401	0.47	2,964,815	92,216	3048	0.30	597,353	1.26	7,936,011	59,735	21	0.002	4,023
		Total	156,458,690	431,825,987	0.44	6,070,046	188,800	2437	0.24	1,052,542	0.88	12,160,044	105,254	14	0.001	6,128
Beskauga South		Inferred	10,281,617	28,377,259	0.68	620,941	19,313				0.33	303,087	9,427			
		Total	10,281,617	28,377,259	0.68	620,941	19,313				0.33	303,087	9,427			
		Inferred	*95,735,816*	*264,230,849*	*0.44*	*3,725,686*	*115,882*	*1723*	*0.17*	*455,189*	*0.53*	*4,510,378*	*54,946*	*8*	*0.001*	*2,105*
Total		*Indicated*	*71,004,493*	*195,972,401*	*0.47*	*2,964,815*	*92,216*	*3048*	*0.30*	*597,353*	*1.26*	*7,936,011*	*59,735*	*21*	*0.002*	*4,023*
		Total	*166,740,309*	*460,203,250*	*0.45*	*6,690,501*	*208,098*	*2287*	*0.23*	*1,052,541*	*0.84*	*12,446,389*	*114,681*	*13*	*0.001*	*6,128*
Beskauga Main	**0.30**	Inferred	64,292,090	177,446,168	0.45	2,582,706	80,331	1954	0.20	346,760	0.54	3,080,585	34,676	8	0.001	1,445
		Indicated	53,993,555	149,022,213	0.53	2,546,688	79,211	3236	0.32	482,188	1.31	6,275,579	48,219	20	0.002	2,947
		Total	118,285,643	326,468,378	0.49	5,131,757	159,615	2539	0.25	828,948	0.89	9,382,437	82,895	13	0.001	4,393
Beskauga South		Inferred	8,603,883	23,746,712	0.76	580,744	18,063				0.33	255,447	7,945			
		Total	8,603,883	23,746,712	0.76	580,744	18,063				0.33	255,447	7,945			
		Inferred	*72,895,973*	*201,192,880*	*0.49*	*3,163,450*	*98,394*	*1724*	*0.17*	*346,760*	*0.52*	*3,336,032*	*42,621*	*7*	*0.001*	*1,445*
Total		*Indicated*	*53,993,555*	*149,022,213*	*0.53*	*2,546,688*	*79,211*	*3236*	*0.32*	*482,188*	*1.31*	*6,275,579*	*48,219*	*20*	*0.002*	*2,947*
		Total	*126,889,528*	*350,215,093*	*0.51*	*5,710,138*	*177,605*	*2367*	*0.24*	*828,948*	*0.85*	*9,611,611*	*90,840*	*13*	*0.001*	*4,393*

Beskauga Main	**0.40**	Inferred	30,353,223	83,774,895	0.58	1,573,819	48,951	2017	0.20	168,959	0.63	1,695,249	16,896	10	0.001	852
		Indicated	25,477,051	70,316,662	0.74	1,678,746	52,215	3793	0.38	266,723	1.63	3,694,528	26,672	21	0.002	1,472
		Total	55,830,272	154,091,554	0.66	3,253,004	101,180	2827	0.28	435,682	1.09	5,392,165	43,568	15	0.002	2,325
Beskauga South		Inferred	6,215,211	17,153,978	0.92	506,558	15,756				0.36	200,337	6,231			
		Total	6,215,211	17,153,978	0.92	506,558	15,756				0.36	200,337	6,231			
		Inferred	*36,568,434*	*100,928,873*	*0.64*	*2,080,377*	*64,707*	*1674*	*0.17*	*168,959*	*0.58*	*1,895,586*	*23,127*	*8*	*0.001*	*852*
Total		*Indicated*	*25,477,051*	*70,316,662*	*0.74*	*1,678,746*	*52,215*	*3793*	*0.38*	*266,723*	*1.63*	*3,694,528*	*26,672*	*21*	*0.002*	*1,472*
		Total	*62,045,485*	*171,245,535*	*0.68*	*3,759,123*	*116,922*	*2544*	*0.25*	*435,682*	*1.02*	*5,590,114*	*49,799*	*14*	*0.001*	*2,325*
Beskauga Main	**0.50**	Inferred	13,012,207	35,913,692	0.75	861,367	26,792	3146	0.31	112,993	0.44	510,393	11,299	4	0.000	140
		Indicated	13,856,153	38,242,982	0.99	1,214,709	37,782	4527	0.45	173,137	2.07	2,539,592	17,314	22	0.002	831
		Total	26,868,358	74,156,671	0.87	2,075,960	64,570	3858	0.39	286,129	1.28	3,053,496	28,613	13	0.001	971
Beskauga South		Inferred	4,528,321	12,498,163	1.10	440,695	13,707				0.41	165,909	5,160			
		Total	4,528,321	12,498,163	1.10	440,695	13,707				0.41	165,909	5,160			
		Inferred	*17,540,528*	*48,411,855*	*0.84*	*1,302,062*	*40,499*	*2334*	*0.23*	*112,993*	*0.43*	*676,302*	*16,460*	*3*	*0.000*	*140*
Total		*Indicated*	*13,856,153*	*38,242,982*	*0.99*	*1,214,709*	*37,782*	*4527*	*0.45*	*173,137*	*2.07*	*2,539,592*	*17,314*	*22*	*0.002*	*831*
		Total	*31,396,681*	*86,654,837*	*0.90*	*2,516,771*	*78,280*	*3302*	*0.33*	*286,129*	*1.15*	*3,215,894*	*33,773*	*11*	*0.001*	*971*
Beskauga Main	**0.60**	Inferred	8,183,203	22,585,641	0.86	626,974	19,501	3283	0.33	74,144	0.53	381,841	7,414	5	0.000	106
		Indicated	9,427,540	26,020,009	1.20	1,001,322	31,145	5090	0.51	132,446	2.43	2,036,581	13,245	23	0.002	601
		Total	17,610,741	48,605,648	1.04	1,628,251	50,644	4250	0.43	206,590	1.55	2,420,953	20,659	15	0.001	707
Beskauga South		Inferred	3,650,880	10,076,425	1.23	397,872	12,375				0.44	142,551	4,434			
		Total	3,650,880	10,076,425	1.23	397,872	12,375				0.44	142,551	4,434			
		Inferred	*11,834,083*	*32,662,066*	*0.98*	*1,024,846*	*31,876*	*2270*	*0.23*	*74,144*	*0.50*	*524,392*	*11,848*	*3*	*0.000*	*106*
Total		*Indicated*	*9,427,540*	*26,020,009*	*1.20*	*1,001,322*	*31,145*	*5090*	*0.51*	*132,446*	*2.43*	*2,036,581*	*13,245*	*23*	*0.002*	*601*
		Total	*21,261,623*	*58,682,075*	*1.07*	*2,026,168*	*63,021*	*3520*	*0.35*	*206,590*	*1.36*	*2,560,972*	*25,093*	*12*	*0.001*	*707*

Beskauga Main	**0.70**	Inferred	5,978,223	16,499,895	0.95	501,946	15,612	3390	0.34	55,928	0.57	301,620	5,593	6	0.001	93
		Indicated	7,031,739	19,407,599	1.39	864,412	26,886	5557	0.56	107,854	2.78	1,734,697	10,785	25	0.002	482
		Total	13,009,960	35,907,492	1.18	1,366,151	42,492	4561	0.46	163,782	1.76	2,037,193	16,378	16	0.002	575
Beskauga South		Inferred	3,137,086	8,658,354	1.32	368,237	11,453				0.45	126,593	3,937			
		Total	3,137,086	8,658,354	1.32	368,237	11,453				0.45	126,593	3,937			
		Inferred	*9,115,309*	*25,158,249*	*1.08*	*870,183*	*27,066*	*2223*	*0.22*	*55,928*	*0.53*	*428,213*	*9,530*	*4*	*0.000*	*93*
Total		*Indicated*	*7,031,739*	*19,407,599*	*1.39*	*864,412*	*26,886*	*5557*	*0.56*	*107,854*	*2.78*	*1,734,697*	*10,785*	*25*	*0.002*	*482*
		Total	*16,147,048*	*44,565,848*	*1.21*	*1,734,595*	*53,952*	*3675*	*0.37*	*163,782*	*1.51*	*2,162,911*	*20,316*	*13*	*0.001*	*575*
Beskauga Main	**0.80**	Inferred	3,836,719	10,589,344	1.06	359,425	11,179	3515	0.35	37,221	0.63	214,207	3,722	4	0.000	45
		Indicated	5,454,786	15,055,208	1.57	760,722	23,661	5903	0.59	88,864	3.05	1,474,423	8,886	24	0.002	356
		Total	9,291,503	25,644,551	1.36	1,120,000	34,836	4917	0.49	126,085	2.05	1,690,734	12,608	16	0.002	401
Beskauga South		Inferred	2,670,289	7,369,995	1.42	337,585	10,500				0.45	107,539	3,345			
		Total	2,670,289	7,369,995	1.42	337,585	10,500				0.45	107,539	3,345			
		Inferred	*6,507,008*	*17,959,339*	*1.21*	*697,010*	*21,679*	*2073*	*0.21*	*37,221*	*0.56*	*321,746*	*7,067*	*2*	*0.000*	*45*
Total		*Indicated*	*5,454,786*	*15,055,208*	*1.57*	*760,722*	*23,661*	*5903*	*0.59*	*88,864*	*3.05*	*1,474,423*	*8,886*	*24*	*0.002*	*356*
		Total	*11,961,794*	*33,014,547*	*1.37*	*1,457,731*	*45,341*	*3819*	*0.38*	*126,085*	*1.69*	*1,796,169*	*15,953*	*12*	*0.001*	*401*
Beskauga Main	**0.90**	Inferred	2,646,094	7,303,219	1.15	269,938	8,396	3517	0.35	25,687	0.73	171,946	2,569	4	0.000	28
		Indicated	4,400,782	12,146,157	1.74	680,662	21,171	6145	0.61	74,644	3.31	1,292,043	7,464	24	0.002	294
		Total	7,046,874	19,449,375	1.52	950,498	29,564	5159	0.52	100,331	2.34	1,465,661	10,033	17	0.002	323
Beskauga South		Inferred	2,176,270	6,006,504	1.56	300,323	9,341				0.46	89,128	2,772			
		Total	2,176,270	6,006,504	1.56	300,323	9,341				0.46	89,128	2,772			
		Inferred	*4,822,364*	*13,309,723*	*1.33*	*570,261*	*17,737*	*1930*	*0.19*	*25,687*	*0.61*	*261,074*	*5,341*	*2*	*0.000*	*28*
Total		*Indicated*	*4,400,782*	*12,146,157*	*1.74*	*680,662*	*21,171*	*6145*	*0.61*	*74,644*	*3.31*	*1,292,043*	*7,464*	*24*	*0.002*	*294*
		Total	*9,223,146*	*25,455,880*	*1.53*	*1,250,923*	*38,908*	*3941*	*0.39*	*100,331*	*1.90*	*1,553,117*	*12,805*	*13*	*0.001*	*323*

Beskauga Main	**1.00**	Inferred	1,912,500	5,278,500	1.23	208,552	6,487	3532	0.35	18,644	0.76	128,983	1,864	4	0.000	21
		Indicated	3,642,969	10,054,594	1.91	616,913	19,188	6389	0.64	64,242	3.54	1,143,431	6,424	24	0.002	240
		Total	5,555,468	15,333,094	1.67	825,435	25,674	5406	0.54	82,886	2.58	1,273,766	8,289	17	0.002	261
Beskauga South		Inferred	1,929,688	5,325,938	1.63	279,318	8,688				0.47	80,375	2,500			
		Total	1,929,688	5,325,938	1.63	279,318	8,688				0.47	80,375	2,500			
		Inferred	*3,842,188*	*10,604,438*	*1.43*	*487,870*	*15,174*	*1758*	*0.18*	*18,644*	*0.61*	*209,358*	*4,364*	*2*	*0.000*	*21*
Total		*Indicated*	*3,642,969*	*10,054,594*	*1.91*	*616,913*	*19,188*	*6389*	*0.64*	*64,242*	*3.54*	*1,143,431*	*6,424*	*24*	*0.002*	*240*
		Total	*7,485,157*	*20,659,032*	*1.66*	*1,104,783*	*34,363*	*4012*	*0.40*	*82,886*	*2.04*	*1,352,789*	*10,789*	*13*	*0.001*	*261*
Beskauga Main	**1.50**	Inferred	182,422	503,484	1.74	28,166	876	3295	0.33	1,659	3.89	62,969	166	23	0.002	11
		Indicated	2,102,149	5,801,930	2.44	455,029	14,153	6792	0.68	39,407	4.09	763,332	3,941	22	0.002	127
		Total	2,284,570	6,305,414	2.38	483,235	15,030	6513	0.65	41,066	4.08	826,786	4,107	22	0.002	139
Beskauga South		Inferred	828,125	2,285,625	2.16	159,087	4,948				0.48	35,411	1,101			
		Total	828,125	2,285,625	2.16	159,087	4,948				0.48	35,411	1,101			
		Inferred	*1,010,547*	*2,789,109*	*2.09*	*187,253*	*5,824*	*595*	*0.06*	*1,659*	*1.10*	*98,380*	*1,267*	*4*	*0.000*	*11*
Total		*Indicated*	*2,102,149*	*5,801,930*	*2.44*	*455,029*	*14,153*	*6792*	*0.68*	*39,407*	*4.09*	*763,332*	*3,941*	*22*	*0.002*	*127*
		Total	*3,112,696*	*8,591,039*	*2.33*	*642,282*	*19,977*	*4780*	*0.48*	*41,066*	*3.12*	*861,712*	*5,208*	*16*	*0.002*	*139*
Beskauga Main	**2.00**	Inferred	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.000	0
		Indicated	532,129	1,468,676	4.61	217,633	6,769	9132	0.91	13,412	4.60	217,208	1,341	21	0.002	30
		Total	532,129	1,468,676	4.61	217,633	6,769	9132	0.91	13,412	4.60	217,208	1,341	21	0.002	30
Beskauga South		Inferred	500,000	1,380,000	2.47	109,589	3,409				0.47	20,853	649			
		Total	500,000	1,380,000	2.47	109,589	3,409				0.47	20,853	649			
		Inferred	*500,000*	*1,380,000*	*2.47*	*109,589*	*3,409*	*0*	*0.00*	*0*	*0.47*	*20,853*	*649*	*0*	*0.000*	*0*
Total		*Indicated*	*532,129*	*1,468,676*	*4.61*	*217,633*	*6,769*	*9132*	*0.91*	*13,412*	*4.60*	*217,208*	*1,341*	*21*	*0.002*	*30*
		Total	*1,032,129*	*2,848,676*	*3.57*	*327,222*	*10,178*	*4708*	*0.47*	*13,412*	*2.60*	*238,061*	*1,990*	*11*	*0.001*	*30*

APPENDIX B – RESOURCE DRILL HOLE COLLAR SUMMARY

Table 13: Drillhole Collar Details - Holes Used in Resource Estimate

HOLE_ID	YEAR DRILLED	TOTAL DEPTH	NORTH	EAST	RL
Bg1	2007	309	5741813.2	13588200.3	129.1
Bg2	2007	333	5741798.1	13588262.3	129.2
Bg3	2007	310.3	5742042.2	13588225	128.8
Bg4	2007	192.5	5742345.3	13588493.75	129.2
Bg5	2007	250.5	5742260.8	13588552.8	129.1
Bg6	2007	304.6	5741956.9	13588337.3	128.9
Bg7	2007	304.5	5741183.9	13588408.2	128.6
Bg9	2007	305	5741739.1	13588534.4	129.4
Bg10	2007	168.1	5740996	13588297.8	128.8
Bg11	2007	403	5740039.8	13587096.2	128.7
Bg12	2007	152.2	5742069.94	13588165.13	128.9
Bg15	2007	425	5742100.1	13588115.2	129.2
Bg16	2007	339	5741837.49	13588102.88	129.12
Bg17	2008	312.2	5741629.16	13588194.67	129.08
Bg18	2008	276.6	5741403.65	13588425.75	128.98
Bg22	2008	245	5742427.52	13588431.42	129.11
Bg26	2009	254	5741779.91	13588315.63	129.06
Bg27	2009	251	5740396.65	13588258.47	128.78
Bg30	2010	406.4	5740397.67	13588118.42	128.7
Bg31	2010	501	5741822.791	13588161.3	129.068
Bg32	2010	504.1	5741857.07	13588057	129.12
Bg33	2010	801	5741791.59	13588278.45	129.06
Bg34	2010	741.2	5741596.11	13588095.85	128.921
Bg35	2010	685.8	5741905	13587943	129.1
Bg36	2011	633	5741975.2	13588077.3	129.15
Bg37	2011	522.4	5741930.53	13588194.77	128.88
Bg39	2011	622	5742023	13588281	128.9
Bg40	2011	392.3	5741902	13588300	128.8
Bg41	2011	617.4	5741857	13588424	128.8
Bg43	2011	280.3	5739394	13587880	127.9
Bg44	2011	568	5742019	13588190	129.2
Bg45	2011	375.2	5741537	13588358	129
Bg46	2011	527	5742057	13588081	129.3
Bg47	2011	484.9	5740692	13587987	128.3
Bg48	2011	355	5742100	13588579	128.1
Bg49	2011	299.9	5739406	13587790	127.9
Bg50	2011	605.7	5741739	13588490	129.4
Bg51	2011	221.9	5739408	13587844	127.9
Bg52	2011	350	5740501	13588165	128.7
Bg53	2011	533.1	5741838	13588119	128.8
Bg54	2012	525.4	5741928	13588193	128.8

Bg55	2012	726	5741863	13588254	128.8
Bg56	2013	732.1	5741871	13588205	128.8
Bg58	2013	506.5	5742081	13588376	127
Bg59	2012	304.3	5739425	13587669	127.8
Bg60	2012	259	5739430	13587922	127.9
Bg61	2012	301	5739422	13587763	129
Bg62	2013	694.3	5741736	13588295	129
Bg63	2013	676	5741847	13588302	127
Bg64	2013	681.7	5741837	13588353	127
Bg66	2013	500	5741935	13588195	128.9
Bg67	2014	509	5741968	13588278	128.9
Bg68	2014	394.5	5742075	13588288	128.9
Bg69	2014	451.5	5742049	13588330	128.9
Bg70	2014	379	5742101	13588243	128.9
Bg71	2014	430	5742027	13588272	126
Bg73	2014	510	5742994	13588325	126
Bg74	2014	500	5741905	13588286	128.9
Bg75	2014	300	5739264	13587659	125
Bg76	2014	659	5741764.5	13588197.4	127.7
Bg77	2014	500	5741952	13588151.6	129
Bg78	2014	300	5741972	13588370	129
Bg79	2014	369.5	5741942.5	13588334	128

APPENDIX C – DRILL HOLE PLANS & SECTIONS

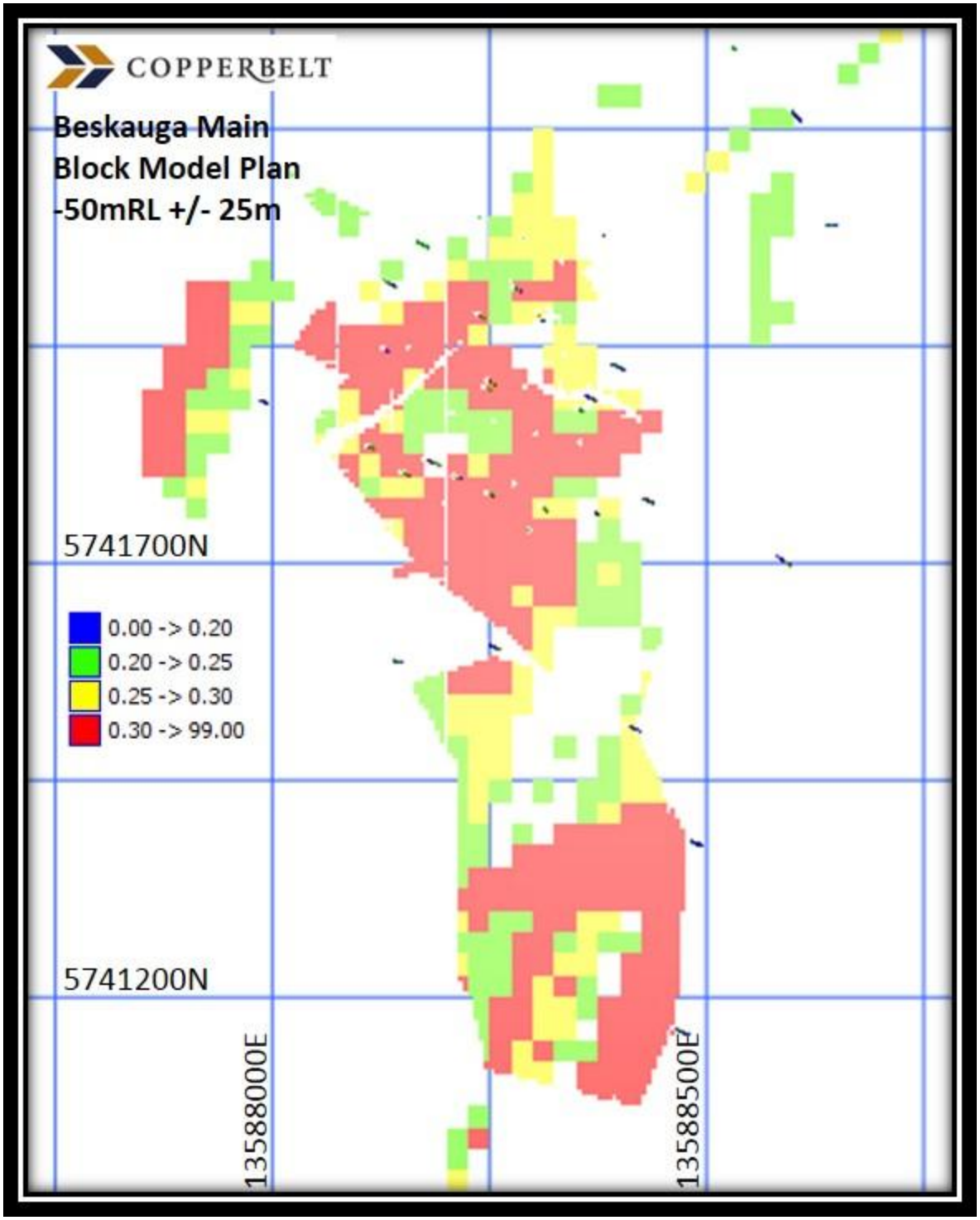

Figure 40: Drillhole & Block Model Plan - -50mRL +/- 25m

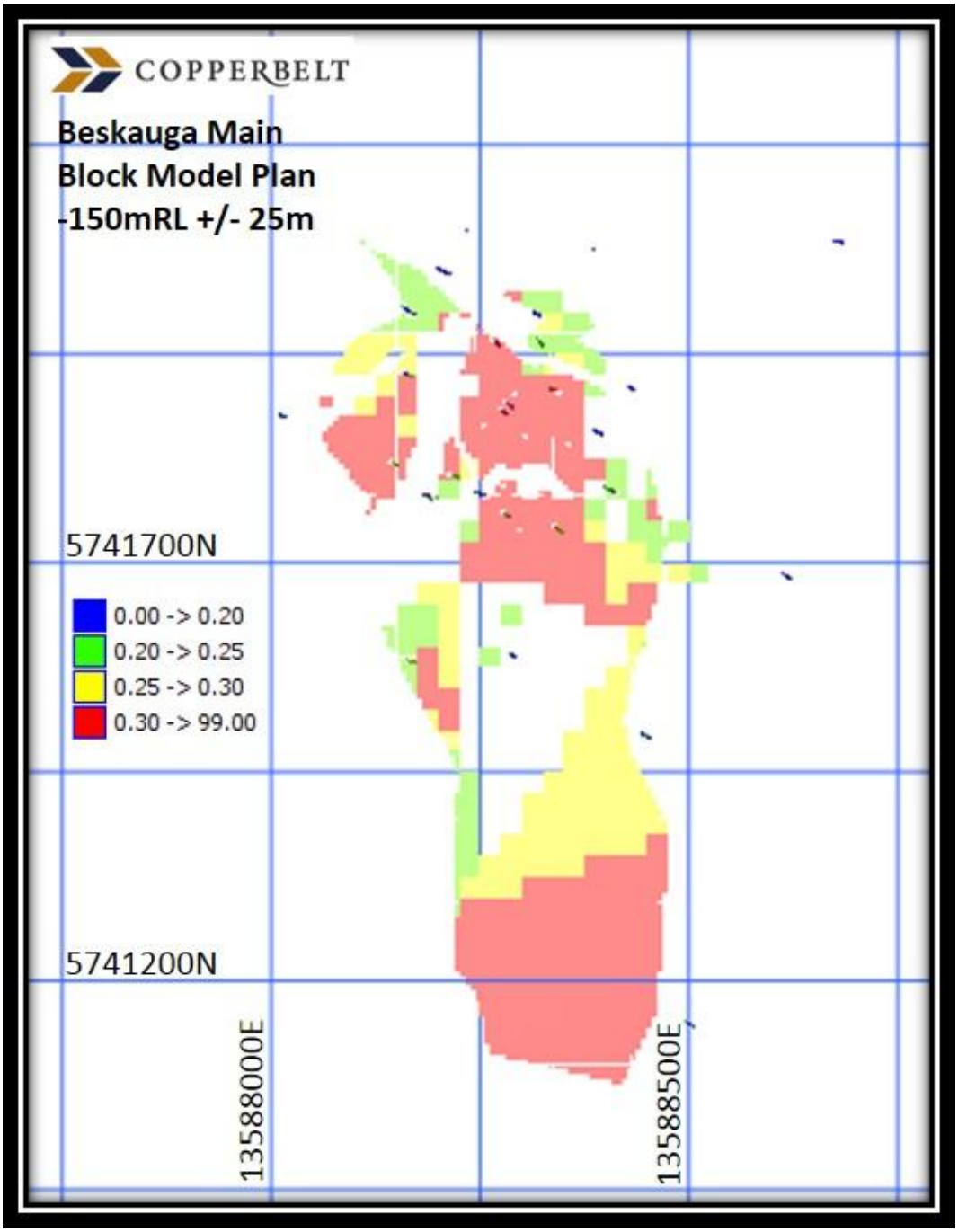

Figure 41: Drillhole & Block Model Plan - -150mRL +/- 25m

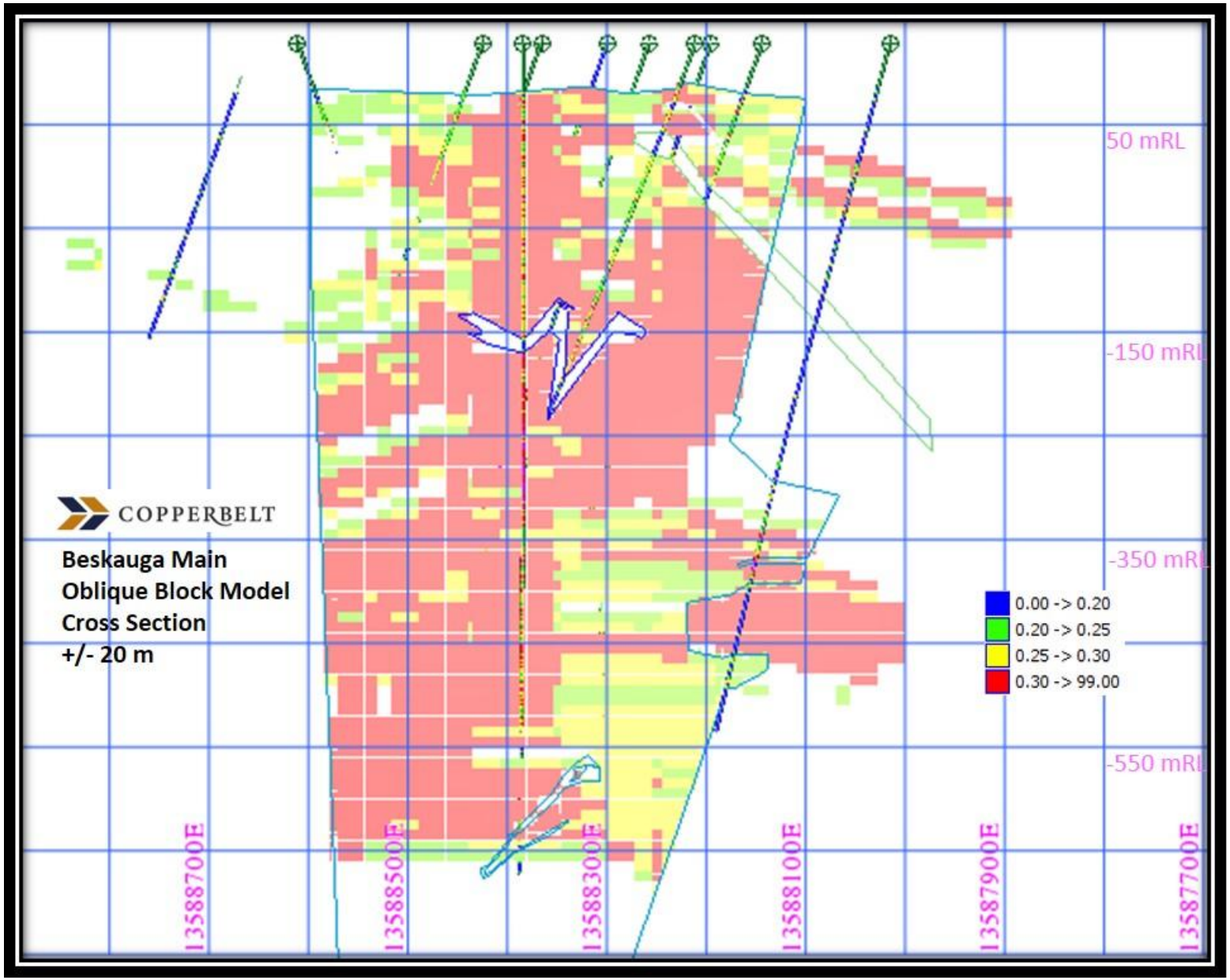

Figure 42: Oblique Section of Drillholes and Block Model

APPENDIX D – JORC (2012) TABLE 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The deposit has been drilled using Diamond Core and Reverse Circulation (RC) over several campaigns by Dostyk LLP since 2007. RC drilling was used as a tool to obtain geochemical information relating to the deposit, no RC drilling was used in resource estimation. Samples were prepared on site by Dostyk LLP employees using industry standard processes. Diamond core was sampled on varying intervals, normally between 0.5 to 2 metres, with the average sample length being around 1 metre. Samples were crushed to minus 2mm and then pulverised to minus 75 microns. Where 150 grams of pulverised material was obtained through riffle splitting for analysis. Analysis for gold was done by fire assay using a 30 gram charge with an AA finish. A further 33 elements were determined, including copper, by aqua regia digest followed by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	A total of 581 RC holes for 20,511m and 63 diamond hole for 27,372m have been drilled by Dostyk LLP from 2007-14. All diamond holes were collared using a tungsten croen at 112 or 127mm and then diamond drilled using HQ (63.5mm diameter) and reduced to NQ (47.6 mm diameter) when depths exceeded around 600m. Drilling angles varied as appropriate for targeting and data density and varied between -65 and -90 degrees. RC and diamond holes holes were used for geological interpretation however only diamond holes were used in resource estimations. Holes were not orientated.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Diamond core recovery was calculated theoretically and compared to actual core. No significant core loss issues were recorded, Copperbelt have indicated that recoveries averaged around 95%. Geosure did not review recovery data due to time restrictions. Drilling was constantly supervised by technical staff to ensure adequate recoveries. There has not been noted and connection between recoveries and grade by Copperbelt technical staff.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	All holes were logged for a combination of geological and geotechnical attributes including lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	structure using site specific codes. Diamond holes were logged over geological intervals ranging from centimetres to several metres. In general, the core has been logged to appropriate levels for Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Logging has been completed for all holes included in resource estimate. Diamond core is secured and stored at the project site for future reference. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature for all diamond drill holes. All logs include records of lithology, oxidation state, colour, mineralisation, alteration and veining, and some logs include visual estimates of mineral percentages. All diamond drill holes were logged in full. The total length of all holes and relevant intersections were logged in detail. All hole data is stored as excel files.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	All core was marked during the core logging process, identifying regions to sample. All obvious mineralisation and structures were sampled. A minimum of 0.5m and maximum of 2.0m was used, within lithological boundaries. Sample lengths averaged 1m. A core saw was used for all half core samples obtained. Dostyk LLP site facilities were used to prepare samples. After drying, samples were crushed and split prior to pulverizing to 75 microns. The quantity pulverised was generaly around 1 kg: All drilling samples were sent off site to independent certified laboratories. Appropriate QC control procedures were adopted with the insertion of CRMs, blanks, duplicates into the samp[le stream. An 'umpire' laboratory was regularly used to check on results obtained from the primary laboratory. Sample size and preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation described.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Current QC protocols are appropriate and review of data has not indicated any issues are evident. QC data reviewed. Prior to 2011 QC was of a lesser standard and this should be considered when reviewing results of this period, however some work has been doen (twinning 2 holes) to successfully validate this early data. Sampling techniques, other than drill hole samples already discussed, were not utilised. Although geophysical tools were not used to determine elemental concentrations, geophysics has been used as a drill hole targeting tool. QAQC results have been satisfactory and demonstrate an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. Laboratory QAQC (Alex Stewart) involves the use of internal certified reference standards, blanks and duplicates. Analysis of the limited data supplied also demonstrates an acceptable level of precision and accuracy.
Verification	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or*	Geosure is not aware of any review of significant intersections by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
of sampling and assaying	*alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	independent or company means. Previous resource estimates by Micromine (2011) and CSA Global (2013) have declared the drilling data as robust. Copperbelt regularly perform 'check' analysis work through Intertek (Genalysis), these checks have an acceptable correlation with original data generated by Alex Stewart. Two twin holes have been completed for comparison work and the results obtained offer an acceptable reproducibility of results. Drilling was logged directly onto paper and entered into excel spreadsheets. It has been recommended that a secure data storage system is employed. All spatial data has been checked in plan and section to help ascertain correctness. No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All holes were collar surveyed by local surveyors using a total station instrument. Al holes were surveyed downhole at an average of 20m intervals using MIR-36, MIG-47, EIM-36 survey tools, both these tools are magnetic instruments. Surveys were performed in 'open' holes to negate the influence of the drill string on the measurements. Review of downhole survey data contained in the Copperbelt drilling database did not show any deviations that did not fall within an acceptable range. All data is in local co-ordinate system, Gauss-Kruger (Pulkovo-42, Zone 13). The project area is of relatively gentle relief and not a large influence of location of data points. A surface DTM was created from collar elevations to constrain grade estimates and to assign SGs etc…
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	In the central section of the main deposit drill spacing is around 50 by 50m spacing which opens out to about 200m between sections to the north and south. Spacing decays to singular holes testing anomalies and geological features as you extend beyond the 1200m of strike which constitutes the main mineralised zone. The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity to support the Mineral Resource estimate and Ore Reserve Statement under the 2012 JORC code. The data spacing has been shown to be sufficient to accurately constrain both the geological and structural models of host lithologies and gold-bearing mineralisation zones. Samples have been composited to 1m within the mineralised zones for further computation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a*	Drill holes were drilled on varying orientations from surface to provide coverage across the width of the ore zone. The drill orientation and multiple pierce points provided a high level of confidence on the geometry and orientation of the main mineralised zone. The NE orientated drill sections are sufficient to inform the area described by the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
structure	*sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	main mineralisation without bias. No 'sub-domains' have been determined and as such it is not believed that the drill orientation adversely effects the data generated from drilling. There are no known biases caused by the orientation of the drill holes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by Copperbelt AG. Drill core was kept on site and sampling and dispatch of samples was conducted as per site procedures. Transport of samples from site to the laboratory was by an supervised by employees of Copperbelt. Drillcore and samples are kept in a secure area with is monitored continuously. Samples documentation is kept to track progress of sample batches.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Geosure is unaware of any formal audits or reviews on sampling techniques or data. Micromine (2011) commented positively on the quality of the Dostyk LLP sample preparation facilities on site. Micromine (2011), CSA Global (2013) and Geosure (2015) have all reviewed the drill data as part of resource estimation work and been satisfied of the quality of the data and techniques employed in sampling.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	Copperbelt conducts operations on the Beskauga deposit through its 100% owned Kazakhstan subsidiary, Dostyk LLP. The total licence area of the Dostyk project is 419 square kilometres. The Beskauga deposit is administratively situated in Ekibastuz District of the Pavlodar Province. Dostyk LLP maintains minerals rights for the Beskauga deposit in Maikuben licence area in accordance with the following set of documents as per the Republic of Kazakhstan legislation: - License No.785 (series MG) dated January 8, 1996; - Contract with government of RoK No.759 of 11.10.2001 for exploration and mining of gold and base metal deposits within Maikuben Area in Pavlodar region; - Addendum No.1 to Contract (No.1623 of 07.12.2004) on amendments of the contract conditions to conformity with effective tax laws; - Addendum No.2 (No.2184 of 31.10.2006) to the contract on prolongation of the exploration period until 31.12.2007; - Addendum No.3 (No. 2656 of May 14, 2008) to the Work programme for 2008-2009;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- Addendum No.4 (No. 3711 of September 6, 2010) to the Work programme for 2010; - Work programme for geological exploration works in Maikuben licence area for 2006-2007 as approved through the Minutes of CSE of RA TzentrKazNedra (Minutes No.50-RP of 20.03.2006); - Work programme for geological exploration works in Maikuben licence area for 2008-2009 as approved by the Minutes of CSE of RA TzentrKazNedra (Minutes No.62-RP of April 18, 2008); - Work programme for geological exploration works in Maikuben licence area for 2010 as approved by the Minutes of CSE of RA TzentrKazNedra (Minutes No.68-RP of April 22, 2010); - Geological allotment for an area of 18, 973 km2 as issued in the October of 2000 by the Committee for Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources; - Act on return of a portion of the contractual area sizing 11,413.35 km2, the document as of December 26, 2008; - Geological allotment for an area of 2,773.87 km2, as issued in the June of 2009 by the Committee for Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources Geosure is not aware of any impediments regarding Copperbelt's license to operate the Beskauga Project. It should be noted that Geosure has not independently verified the ownership and legal standing of the mineral tenements which host the deposit as it was beyond the scope of the works.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The deposit area has been the focus of exploration since investigations began in the district in the late 1920's. In the 1960's regional scale mapping outlined some promising areas of alteration and geophysical anomalies that were worthy of follow up work. In the 1970's and the 80's continued regional-scale mapping and exploration works further delineated zones of interest. During the period of 1981 tom1990 ground magnetic and IP surveys were conducted, shallow drilling programs were performed and a diamond drilling program to test geophysical and geochemical anomalies. None of this data is known or has been reviewed as part of the current resource work.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Beskauga deposit is a porphyry system represented by a halo of hydrothermal alteration associated with an intrusions of Early Paleozoic age. Hydrothermal alteration types in the project area are typical of a porphyry copper/gold system. Currently Beskauga is modelled as a classical porphyry style deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Regional Geology The Beskauga area is in a region comprised of volcanogenic and volcanogenic-sedimentary rocks formed in an island-arc setting of Cambrian-Ordovician age. Ancient oceanic crustal rocks can been seen in the Maikain-Kyziltas ophiolitic suite where they constitute a serpentinite melange of abyssal and terrigenous siliceous sediments, tholeiitic, basalt and ferrobasalt, various gabbroids, eutaxic gabbro-amphibolitic bodies that have been tectonically brought together and mixed by tectonic events. In north-east Kazakhstan these associations are tectonically juxtaposed and present in various structural zones. Volcanism of the island arc was calc-alkaline in nature, evolving from are more sodic chemistry in earlier stages to a potassic nature in later stages. Often these rock suites host hypabyssal intrusive bodies composed predominantly of granodiorites and diorites. These intrusives are responsible for the formation of the copper gold porphyry systems in the region. Sedimentary formations are typical of island arc settings and are represented by a thick pile of deformed volcanogenic-terrigenous strata often having limestones at their base. Intrusive events in the region are of various ages but are closely related to the structural setting of the district. Island-arc volcanism resulted in forming of small hypabyssal intrusive bodies of gabbros, diorites, granodiorites and sodic granites. These rocks being of early Ordovician age in Boschekulskaya zone (Chagan complex) and later Ordovician or Silurian age in Kendiktinskaya and Maikain-Aleksandrovskaya zones (Zharlikol complex). Often these intrusive systems closely related to porphyry copper gold mineralization. Within the project area later stage granite intrusives are present. These granitoid intrusive bodies are related to early to late Permian age magmatism. Volcanic rock formations of the region are usually contorted into broad linear folds, while terrigenous rocks often exhibit narrow linear folds of several gradations. The most important tectonic element in the project area is Maikain-Kyziltassakaya ophiolitic zone along which Kendiktinskaya island-arc and Angrensorskaya shallow marine zones are brought together.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Project Geology Rocks of the Beskauga deposit area are predominantly sedimentary rocks of Oroiskaya and Angrensorskaya suites and volcanogenic-sedimentary rocks of Biikskaya suite of upper Ordovician age. Intrusive rocks within the prospect area are represented by small stock-like gabbbros, diorites and granodiorites of the Shangirau complex of mixed composition. The intrusive rocks. Within the area hydrothermally altered rocks and a quartz vein stockworks are wide spread and these formations often host the mineralization of economic interest. Typical alteration minerals are albite, sericite, tourmaline and pyrite. Later stage porphyritic intrusive dykes within the area are generally less than 5 metres wide and strike lengths are in the order of 100 to 200 metres diorite porphyry. Western, eastern and southern flanks of the deposit area are mainly composed of sedimentary rocks of upper Ordovician age. These rocks are siltstones, sandstones, tuffaceous sandstones with rare interbeds of gravels and limestone The deposit area of the site is covered by a 40 metre sheet of loose Cainozoic age sediments, primarily sands and lacustrine sediments. Altered rocks form isolated bodies in northwest and southeast portions of the project area. Altered rocks form lenticular bodies of various sizes and geometries. The principal economic mineralogy of the Beskauga area includes chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite, hematite, molybdenum, gold and silver. Sulphides are seen as fine grained chaotic disseminations in host rocks and are also hosted in veins and veinlets, often associated with quartz-chlorite-carbonates. Sulphides are also seen to a much lesser extent in weakly altered granitoids and near contacts with hornfelsed sedimentary rocks, believed to be the result of hydrothermal alteration. The Beskauga deposit is a gold copper porphyry stockwork with variable concentrations of molybdenum and silver which are hosted in steeply dipping zones of hydrothermally altered rocks. Alteration minerals include pyrite, sericite, pyrophyllite and silica.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in*	Exploration Results have not been released and all drilling has been included in the resource estimate and is detailed in Appendix B – Resource Drill Hole Collar Summary.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metres) of the drill hole collar ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Exploration results were not reported as part of this document. No aggregation of intercepts beyond those used to standardise sample support for resource estimation have been used. This aggregation was done at 1m downhole with a minimum of 75% of the sample interval to be present. No metal equivalents have been calculated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The relationship between mineralisation and hole orientation was very well constrained by the multiple pierce points from many drillholes. Holes were drilled at varied orientations to provide coverage across the width of the ore zone. The mineralised package is some 1200m in length and 300 to 500 m wide with a NE strike. Holes are orientated in most part to the NW or SE to intersect this mineralisation perpendicularly. The multiple intercepts provided a good insight on true orientation and thickness of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Maps and sections are included within the document and in Appendix C – Drill Hole Plans & Sections
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Exploration results were not reported as part of this document.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential*	Geosure is unaware of any other substantive exploration data that is not discussed previously.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Future work should focus on metallurgical and engineering studies to provide input into an economic scoping study. This will help drive any further drill out requirements. Geotechnical drilling should be considered as part of the next phase so as to feed into engineering work.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	Data was collated and imported into an Access database for further interrogation and manipulation. Validations were included in the database and errors were checked and rectified with site. The supplied drilling data for Beskauga was reviewed and validated prior to modelling and resource estimation. The following was undertaken as part of the database validation process: • Cross checking hole depths and sample depths. • Checking for overlapping and missing samples. • Reviewing downhole survey data to identify dubious hole orientations. • Validation of logging database, including lithologies and alteration. • Review of quality control data supplied • Limited audit of assay values within database versus original laboratory copies
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	No site visit was undertaken. This was due to seasonal conditions and the cessation of activities due to winter.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The geology of the Beskauga Deposit is well understood due to the amount of work completed at the project. There have been continuous inputs into the geological understandings throughout the years, and in In recent years, the construction of a 3D geological model further enhanced the understanding of the deposit. The interpreted mineralised zones continue to be confirmed by ongoing drill programs. Geophysics and RC generated geochemistry have helped define the geometry and extents of the mineralisation to a high level of confidence. The detailed data available strongly supports the interpretation and it is considered

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		that the current interpretation offers the best fit to data. Geological wireframes are predominately modelled to geological boundaries as depicted in drilling. Geological logging has been used in conjunction with assay data to control the interpreted orientation of the mineralisation domains. Porosity and the ability for mineralising fluids to permeate through host rocks is considered to be a big factor affecting elemental concentrations, the preparation of fluid paths are considered to be instrumental in grade continuity.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Beskauga deposit is interpreted as a gold/copper porphyry system which is confined to steeply dipping zones of pyritised metasomatic rocks developed over granitoids. Economic mineralisation present includes chalcopyrite, tennantite, bornite and molybdenite. The main mineralised zone is defined by drilling currently to a NE trending zone of some 1200m in length and 300 to 500m in width. Drilling has intersected mineralisation to depths of over 800m. Resource estimates performed by 3 different suppliers over a similar area have described similar volumes and footprints giving rise to strong support for the current defined extents of mineralisation.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison*	Grade estimation was by using ordinary kriging (OK) using Surpac 6.0. Inverse distance estimates were done as a validation of OK estimates. All Samples were composited to 1 metre, flagged within the geological domain. The resource was constrained by wireframes constructed in sectional interpretations of the geology and mineralisation. Previous estimates were performed by Micromine (2011) and CSA Global (2013), both provided numbers comparable to those prodiuced in the recent estimate. Both are referenced in the report. Estimates were generated for Au, Cu, Ag and Mo, no assumptions on recoveries were made upon any of these elements. Deleterious elements were not assessed or estimated. Parent block sizes were based upon approximately half the drill spacing in the central zone. Sub blocks were used to ensure the block model honoured the mineralisation zone geometry. Block size: 25mN, 25mE, 10m vertically Sub Block size: 6.25mN, 6.25mE, 2.5m vertically A minimum of 2 and a maximum of 12 samples were used in any one block estimate. Estimations were constrained by geological domains. A discretion matrix of 3 x 3 x 3 was used. No selective mining units were considered. No assumptions have been made about correlation between variables.The geological interpretation of the deposit controlled the geometry of the mineralisation domains (strike, dip and plunge) which

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	were used in the resource estimate. The geological wireframes represented the mineralised domains. These domains were then used as hard boundaries for geostatistical analysis, variography and grade estimation within the central zone. Soft boundaries were used outside the central area as the interpretation was less robust due to wider spaced drilling. Statistics for uncut composite sample data suggested that there were potentially outliers unduly effecting the quality of the estimate, as a consequence the following top cuts were applied; • 5 g/t for Au • 10 g/t for Ag • 500 ppm for Mo Model validation was carried out visually and statistically to ensure that block model grades reflect the tenor of grade from adjacent drill hole data. Drill hole cross sections were examined to ensure that model grades honour the local composite drill hole grades. Comparison of block grade with nearest composites and comparison of the Au grade from the OK model and composite populations was also conducted. The validation supported the estimated grade tonnage model reporting the mineral resource.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	The resource tonnage is reported using dry bulk density.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	A Mineral Resource cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au has been used. This was selected after discussions with Copperbelt management calculating the cost of production, being the combination of mining, haulage and processing costs. This cut-off grade was sense checked by comparing it to publically published cost assumptions of similar deposits.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	Mining of the Mineral Resource was assumed to be primarily open cut with the potential of u/g operations being developed at the end of the pit life. Bulk mining techniques are envisaged in any future operations. Detailed studies of mining factors should be included in subsequent work programs.
Metallurgical factors or	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to*	Preliminary metallurgical work has been conducted by Copperbelt. The sample population needs to be increased to obtain representative results. Typical recoveries for Au and Cu support the cut-off selected and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assumptions	*consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	given the cost structure envisaged.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	Copperbelt consider the environmental factors of the operations to be manageable given the scale of operations imagined. Kazahkstan is a site of significant mining operations and sustainable development and exploitation are encouraged. Further consideration for environmental aspects of the project will become evident as the scale of operations is established through scoping studies.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Bulk density of 2.76 g/cm^3 was used at the instruction of Copperbelt management and is an average of measurements performed on site. The bulk density is in line with the type of rocks described in the project, none of the bulk density data was supplied for review so no comment can be made on the bulk density assumption.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The Mineral Resources have been classified based on a sound understanding of the geology of the deposit, drill hole spacing and QAQC assessments of data used in the resource model. The data from 2007-11 represents a period of time before the upgrade of QC protocols and as such have some risk, subsequent work has validated the data somewhat and help mitigate the risk. The central zone, which falls into an indicated classification, is focused on an area with a good data support and a mix of both old and new holes. The drill density in the 'inferred' zone offers good geological definition for interpretation and sufficient data to have confidence in the estimation. The CP has taken appropriate account of all relevant factors when classifying the Mineral Resource estimate. As described above, the Mineral Resource classification has been based on the quality of the data collected, density of the data, grade estimation quality and geological and mineralisation model. The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately

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		reflects the view of the CP.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	An internal review was carried out by Dr Waldemar Muellar which included wireframe validation and resource estimation methodology and validation procedures. Results were compared with recent resource estimations completed by Micromine (2011) and CSA Global (2013). No fatal flaws were detected.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource Estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guideline of the JORC Code (2012). The classification is supported by a sound understanding of the geology of the deposit, the drill spacing and a robust drill dataset supporting the estimation. Comparison to previous resource work has provided similar results and added to confidence in the resource estimate. The Mineral Resource is a local estimate, where the drill hole data was geologically domained, resulting in fewer drill hole samples to interpolate the block model than the complete drill hole dataset. No production has been realised at the Beskauga Deposit to date, so no comparisons with production data can be done.